



Danville Region Social Capital Survey

REPORT OF RESULTS 2009

Prepared by:

Deborah L. Rexrode, M.A.

Research Analyst

Thomas M. Guterbock, Ph.D.

Director

Abdoulaye Diop, Ph.D.

Senior Research Analyst

Prepared for:

DANVILLE REGIONAL FOUNDATION

Danville, Virginia

October 2009



**WELDON COOPER
CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE**

University of Virginia

CSR Project No. 08.028

Danville Region Social Capital Survey 2009

REPORT OF RESULTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures	ii
List of Tables.....	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Executive Summary	vii
I. Introduction and Summary of Methods	1
II. Quality of Life in the Danville Region	7
III. Community Attachment	9
IV. Civic Participation.....	14
V. Political Participation	18
VI. People in the Economy.....	21
VII. Children and Schools	24
VIII. Health Issues.....	27
IX. Summary and Conclusion	30
Appendix A: <i>Questionnaire</i>	
Appendix B: <i>Survey and Sampling Methodology</i>	
Appendix C: <i>Crosstabulations/Mean Ratings by the Demographic Variables</i>	
Appendix D: <i>Frequencies</i>	
Appendix E: <i>Openends</i>	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure I-1: Danville Metropolitan Statistical Geographic Area xi

Figure I-1: Age of Respondents 5

Figure I-2: Race of Respondents 6

Figure I-3: Employment 6

Figure I-4: Household Income..... 6

Figure I-5: Educational Level..... 7

Figure I-6: Geographic Distribution 7

Figure II-1: Overall Quality of Life Ratings 8

Figure II-2: Overall Quality of Life Five Years Ago 8

Figure II-3: Overall Quality of Life Five Years from Now 8

Figure II-4: Mean Overall Quality of Life Ratings by Area..... 9

Figure III-1: Important to Feel a Part of the Community 10

Figure III-2: Feel at Home Where I Live 10

Figure III-3: Have a Lot in Common with People Who Live in this Community..... 10

Figure III-4: Feel it is Important to Live in this Particular Area 11

Figure III-5: Neighbors You Know 11

Figure III-6: Impact in Making the “Community a Better Place to Live 12

Figure III-7: Safety in the Neighborhood..... 12

Figure III-8: Safety in Shopping Areas 12

Figure III-9: Safety at Home and in Schools..... 13

Figure IV-1: Religious Service Attendance..... 16

Figure IV-2: Religious Service Attendance Comparison 16

Figure IV-3: Group Memberships 17

Figure IV-4: Types of Volunteering..... 18

Figure IV-5: Hours Volunteered Per Month..... 19

Figure IV-6: Civic Skills 19

Figure V-1: Attend Public or Political Meetings..... 21

Figure V-2: Voted in City or Local Elections 22

Figure V-3: Participation in Political Activities 22

Figure V-4: Trust in Government..... 23

Figure VI-3: Employment 24

Figure VI-2: Hours Worked 24

Figure VI-3: Perceptions of Work..... 25

Figure VI-4: Reasons for Special Training..... 26

Figure VI-5: Affected by the Economic Situation.....	26
Figure VII-1: What is Best for Children.....	27
Figure VII-2: Change in Education Provided by Schools	28
Figure VII-3: Challenges for Children and Youth.....	28
Figure VII-4: Important Resources	29
Figure VIII-1: Overall Health Status	30
Figure VIII-2: Overall Health Comparisons.....	30
Figure VIII-3: Health Comparison to One Year Ago.....	31
Figure VIII-4: Waiting Time for a Doctor’s Appointment.....	31
Figure VIII-5: Level of Physical Activity for Children.....	32
Figure VIII-6: Hours Watching Television	32

Acknowledgements

This report presents the results of the 2009 Social Capital Survey which was conducted in the Danville Region, including the City of Danville, Pittsylvania County, and Caswell County, NC. This study was conducted for the Danville Regional Foundation under contract with the Center for Survey Research of the University of Virginia. All those connected with this project are grateful to the hundreds of the Danville Region residents who have given of their time to answer many detailed questions in order to help the Foundation improve lives in the region.

Dr. Thomas M. Guterbock, Director of the Center and Professor of Sociology, was the Principal Investigator for this study, and was involved in all phases of the project, including budgeting, questionnaire drafting, logistical planning, data coding, data analysis, and writing this report.

Dr. Karl N. Stauber, President and CEO of the Danville Regional Foundation, served as project manager and as primary point of contact between CSR and the Foundation on all aspects of the project. He participated actively in the design of the questionnaire and in suggesting revisions to the survey report.

At CSR, Deborah Rexrode, M.A., served as the Project Coordinator. Dr. Abdoulaye Diop, Senior Research Analyst, prepared the analysis plan, and Deborah Rexrode, Staff Research Analyst, conducted the project analysis. Deborah Rexrode and Dr. Guterbock co-authored the report.

Mr. John Lee Holmes, Survey Operations Manager and Dr. Trung Kien Le, Research Analyst, were responsible for the writing and debugging of the computer-assisted telephone script. Mr. Holmes was also responsible for supervising the data collection. Dr. Guterbock and Mr. John Lee Holmes were responsible for writing the methods report.

Mr. Young-Il Kim, M.A., Research Analyst, assisted with the preparation of the data files. Ms. Kathy Coker provided assistance with formatting of the open-ended comments.

The Center for Survey Research is responsible for any errors or omissions in this report. Questions may be directed to the Center for Survey Research, P.O. Box 400767, Charlottesville Virginia 22904-4767. CSR also may be reached by telephone at 434-243-5222; by electronic mail at surveys@virginia.edu, or via the World Wide Web at: <http://www.virginia.edu/surveys>.

Executive Summary

The 2009 Danville Region Social Capital Survey was conducted by the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at the University of Virginia, at the request of the Danville Regional Foundation. This telephone survey of 1,026 randomly selected individuals living in the City of Danville, Pittsylvania County and Caswell County, NC was conducted in April 2009.

Overall, the purposes of this survey were:

- To measure how people feel about the region and their future in it
- To measure people's attachment to their community
- To measure the region's social capital which includes civic engagement, political involvement, and connectedness to the community and serves as an indication of community strength and vitality
- To gather baseline data to be compared to results of future, bi-annual surveys

Previous research has shown that a community with abundant social capital is better able to meet the economic needs of residents, defend the area's political interests, fend off external threats, and protect the quality of life of its residents. Specialists in community development have long recognized that if social capital can be strengthened in a community, then the capacity of that community to provide for its residents is enhanced. For all these reasons, it is important to the long-range plans of the Danville Regional Foundation, and the communities it serves, to better understand the state of social capital in the Danville region.

One of the key design features of the survey was to use some measures that are comparable with national norms. Where possible, we present data that can be compared to national norms. For other items, we present comparison to data from regional, statewide, or local surveys that have similar purposes and identical questions, but may survey areas that differ from the Danville region in various ways. Whether or not directly comparable data are available from elsewhere, the data from this survey form a baseline of information for future comparisons to measure changes in the Danville region over time.

Survey Results

Overall Quality of Life

Residents of the Danville region were asked to rate the overall quality of life in their community. On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 represents the worst possible community in which to live, and 10 represents the best possible community, residents of the Danville Region gave a mean rating of 7.30. This rating suggests that residents have a high regard for the quality of life in the region. However, compared to similar studies in other communities in the Commonwealth of Virginia, this rating is somewhat lower. The mean rating of overall quality of life in Albemarle County (2008) was 8.01, in Spotsylvania County (2007) 7.39, and in Bedford County (2001) 7.80. However, in Prince William County (2009) the rating was 7.30, the same as in the Danville Region.

Residents of Caswell County and Pittsylvania County rated the quality of life in their communities on average higher than those who live in Danville City (mean of 7.81 and 7.78 compared to 6.57). Long-time residents were concerned about the quality of life in the Danville Region in the future.

Community Attachment

Overall, the residents of the Danville Region have a strong sense of community. They feel a sense of belonging and feel it is important for them to live in this particular area. Most residents have neighbors or relatives in their neighborhood or close by to support them. They also feel they have an impact in making their community a better place to live. However, some expressed concern for safety in shopping areas.

Compared to respondents in a national study done for AARP, the percentage of Danville residents who know 6-10 neighbors was significantly higher but the percentage of residents who know 11 or more neighbors was much lower. Danville residents appear to be somewhat connected in their communities, but there may be a certain threshold on the extent of that connectedness.

When asked about safety in the schools, 13.1% said they think schools are "unsafe" for students. Compared to a previous study conducted in a suburban area of Richmond, residents of the Danville Region show a higher concern for school safety. Danville respondents were three times

more likely to say the schools are unsafe than residents in the other study.

Research suggests that how well a resident is attached to their community has a significant impact on their perceptions of the quality of life within the community. We created a community attachment index to measure how attached residents of the Danville Region are to their community and to assess the impact that their community attachment has on the ratings of quality of life given by residents in the Danville Region.

Eight variables in the survey were combined to form the community attachment index. For each of these eight questions where respondents answered “yes” or “strongly agree,” one point was scored on the index for a total of up to eight points. People who answered “yes” or “strongly agree” for six or more of the variables also gave higher ratings when asked about the quality of life in the Danville Region. The overall average score was 4.15. This compared to a rating of 4.2 in a national study using this index conducted by AARP.

Civic Participation

Residents of the Danville Region are highly church-oriented. Nearly 60% of respondents said they attend religious services every week or almost every week, and only one out of ten indicated they seldom or never attend religious services. This is significantly higher than national trends measured in the 2008 General Social Survey (GSS). National studies indicate that 40% of adults attend religious services every week or almost every week, and four out of ten seldom or never attend.

Membership in community organizations was one measure of civic participation in this study. The average number of groups to which respondents indicate they belong was 3.5 compared to 3.3 in the national AARP study. Nearly 13% said they do not belong to any organization. By far the most common type of organizational membership was religious organizations. In addition to religious organizations, residents of the Danville Region belong to health and sports clubs, hobby and recreation groups, school support groups, organizations for older adults, and professional and trade organizations.

Compared to the AARP study, Danville residents show a higher percentage of people who belong to

religious organizations, organizations for older adults, and civic organizations, but a lower number who belong to labor unions, professional and trade associations, and neighborhood associations. Community attachment was a strong predictor of membership in religious organizations, older adult organizations, and civic organizations.

While organizational membership is strong, volunteering in community organizations is lower in the Danville Region compared to the national AARP study. Danville residents were less likely to be involved in foundations, fraternal associations, business associations, and housing associations. Overall, they were more likely to be involved in churches and other religious organizations. Further, compared to the Harvard-based Social Benchmark Survey data and the national AARP study, Danville residents were less likely to serve in leadership positions in the organizations to which they belong.

Political Participation

Voter registration and participation in the 2008 presidential election were extremely high and probably reflect the heightened rates of interest in that highly competitive and historic election. However, only one-third of respondents indicated that they have been actively involved in political activities such as petitions, political campaigns, and working with others in their community to solve problems. Nearly fifty percent of the residents in northwestern states, in a survey conducted there by the Northwest Area Foundation, said they worked together with members of their community to solve problems compared to only thirty percent of residents in the Danville Region.

Compared to the Social Benchmark study, Danville residents indicated a slightly higher level of trust in the government to do what is right. However, compared to the Northwest Area Foundation and the AARP studies, residents were less likely to say they always trust the government. One in five said they only trust the government to do what is right some of the time compared to one in three in the Northwest Area Foundation study and one in four of the AARP respondents.

People in the Economy

In light of the economic situation in our country, respondents were asked if they had been affected

by the recent economic downturn. More than fifty percent (51.6%) said they had been negatively affected. A significant number of residents are currently unemployed, temporarily laid off or disabled, and only working part-time. While most of employed residents said they derive meaning from their work and feel a sense of accomplishment, a significant number of those in the work force are working more than 40 hours a week and holding more than one job in order to make ends meet.

Children and Schools

More than three-fourths of respondents said that the Danville Region is a good place to raise children. However, compared to a previous study in a suburban area of Richmond, the rating of the Danville Region as a place to raise children is much lower. Nearly seventy percent of respondents said when a child is ready to leave home, it is better for them to move to some other area.

Compared to the 2006 Commonwealth Education Poll a survey of Virginians sponsored by the Commonwealth Educational Policy Institute, residents of the Danville Regional were more likely to say that the schools have “gotten better” in terms of providing the education necessary for getting a job and also for going to college. However, when rating the education provided by schools, residents of Danville gave slightly lower ratings than residents in a previous study conducted in a suburban area of Richmond. They also expressed higher concern for safety in the schools.

Respondents with children were most likely to have their children in the public schools. Respondents whose children attend private schools or are homeschooled were much more critical of the education provided by the public schools.

The biggest challenges affecting children and youth in the Danville Region is the lack of jobs, drugs, and the lack of recreational activities. Respondents showed strong support for quality education to provide a better quality of life for their children and youth.

Health Issues

Overall perception of the health of residents in the Danville Region is lower than either state or national norms. In the 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey sponsored by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, nearly sixty percent of respondents in the Commonwealth of Virginia rated their overall health status as excellent or very good and thirty percent rated it as good. In a recent nationwide study conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, 61 percent of adults 18 years of age and over were in excellent or very good health and 26 percent were in good health. Slightly more than fifty percent of Danville residents rated their overall health status as excellent or very good with another thirty percent rating it as good.

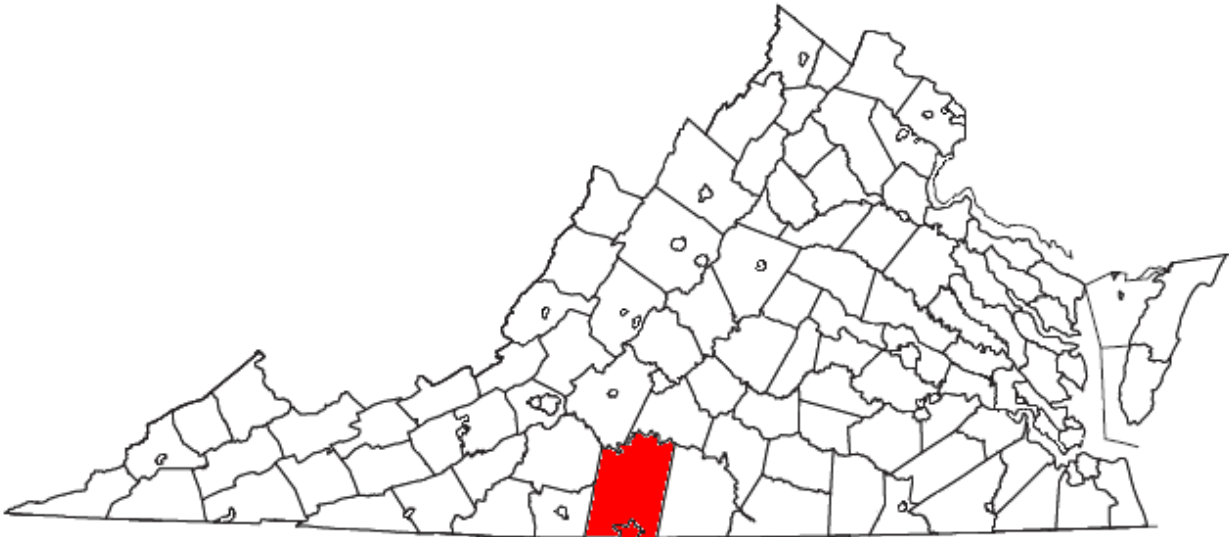
While some residents have difficulty getting healthcare, most indicated they are able to get doctor’s appointments when they need them. Respondents also indicated a need for more activities to keep their children active. Children and youth in the Danville Region spend a significant amount of time each day watching television.

Conclusion

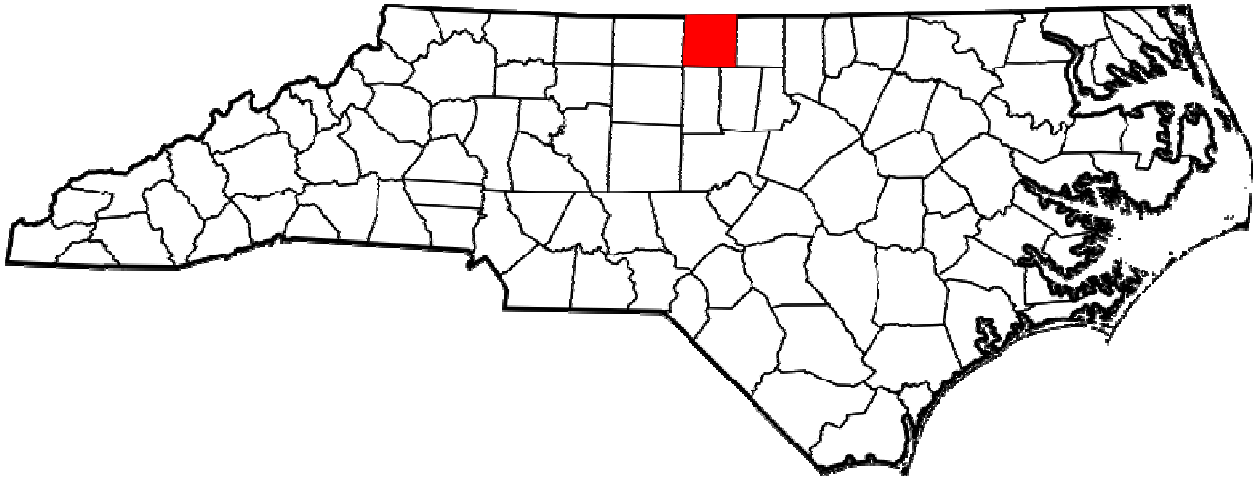
Any assessment of social capital in the Danville Region must recognize that some forms of civic engagement are closely correlated with socio-economic status. In a region suffering from economic setbacks, lack of education and income among residents will have an effect on how involved they are in civic life. Taking these factors into account, overall the level of social capital is fairly strong in terms of community attachment, social connectedness and religious involvement, but in need of development in areas of civic engagement. This survey thus points to areas, subgroups and arenas of activity where the Danville Region may be able to improve the level of civic engagement, the strength of social capital and hence the quality of life for its residents.

Figure I-1: Danville Regional Area

Pittsylvania County and the City of Danville



Caswell County, North Carolina



I. Introduction and Summary of Methods

Purpose

The 2009 Danville Social Capital Survey was conducted by the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at the University of Virginia, at the request of the Danville Regional Foundation. This telephone survey of 1,026 randomly selected individuals living in Danville City, Pittsylvania County and Caswell County, NC was conducted in the spring of 2009.

Overall, the purposes of this survey were:

- To measure how people feel about the region and their future in it
- To measure people's attachment to their community
- To measure the region's social capital which includes civic engagement, political involvement, and connectedness to the community and serves as an indication of community strength and vitality
- To gather baseline data to be compared to results of future, bi-annual surveys

Previous research has shown that a community that has abundant social capital is better able to meet the economic needs of residents, defend the area's political interests, fend off external threats, and protect the quality of life of its residents. Specialists in community development have long recognized that if social capital can be strengthened in a community, then the capacity of that community to provide for its residents is enhanced. For all these reasons, it is important to the long-range plans of the Danville Regional Foundation, and the communities it serves, to better understand the state of social capital in the Danville Region.

One of the key design features of the survey was to use some measures that are comparable with national norms. Where possible, we present data that can be compared to national norms. For other items, we present comparison to data from regional, statewide, or local surveys that have similar purposes and identical questions, but may survey areas that differ from the Danville Region in various ways. Whether or not directly

comparable data are available from elsewhere, the data from this survey form a baseline of information for future comparisons to measure changes in the Danville Region over time.

Background

Throughout this report reference will be made to the term "social capital," an abstract concept developed by the sociologist James Coleman as well as others. Like economic capital, social capital refers to something that is built up over time, often by collective effort, that may bring with it enormous benefit to those who have access to it.⁶

Coleman was referring to lasting systems of social relations—social networks, formal organizations, and tightly knit communal groups that can empower their members in ways that isolated individuals can never be. When we join an organization, get to know the members, take time to go to meetings, and work with others in a group to develop effective relationships, we are building social capital.

When this concept is applied to the consideration of how civic life is structured in a democracy, it focuses attention on a number of familiar types of relationships: communities, neighborhoods, social clubs, and religious affiliations. Putnam has extended this notion by focusing on civic orientations, particularly social trust. As he puts it:

"By 'social capital,' I mean features of social life—networks, norms, and trust—that enable participants to act together more effectively to pursue shared objectives. Social capital, in short refers to social connections and the attendant norms and trust... [It] is closely related to political participation in the conventional sense, but these terms are not synonymous. Social capital refers to our relations with one another... I use the term 'civic engagement' to refer to people's connections with the life of their communities, not merely with politics."⁷

⁶ Coleman, James S. (1990) *Foundations of Social Theory*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap.

⁷ Putnam, Robert D. (1995) *Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital*. *Journal of Democracy* 6:65-78.

It has been shown by Putnam and others that various communities differ in the amount of social capital that their residents have built up. It is also well known that individuals within any given community differ widely in the social capital they have available to them. It is clear that persons who have more social capital are more likely to be active, engaged, successful, and satisfied with their lives.⁸ Similarly, a community that has a rich social life and abundant social capital is better able to meet the economic and social needs of residents, defend the area's political interests, fend off external threats, and protect the quality of life of its residents. Specialists in community development, whether focused on communities in the United States or in the developing world, have long recognized that if social capital can be strengthened in a community, then the capacity of that community to provide for its residents is enhanced. For all these reasons, it is important to the long-range plans of the Danville Regional Foundation, and to the communities it serves, to better understand the state of social capital in the Danville Region.

In considering the survey results, it is important to keep in mind that some forms of social capital are closely tied to education and economic success. That is, education and income are highly predictive of organizational memberships, volunteering, and charitable giving.⁹ It is also well known from the research literature that socioeconomic status is strongly predictive of political participation.¹⁰ But social capital is not just for the elite and the well-off. The data suggests that several forms of commitment cut across socioeconomic categories in important ways and work to bring large segments of society, including the less privileged, into wider social contacts. Foremost among these is religious

commitment: people who often attend religious services or show other strong religious behavior are much more likely to be socially involved, communally attached, to join organizations, and to volunteer.

A second source of broader social commitments is community attachment, which is nearly as common among persons of little means as it is among those in high-income suburbs. People with strong community attachment have higher levels of group membership, enhanced levels of social trust and trust in government, are more likely to volunteer, and are more politically involved.¹¹ Both of these factors are important in understanding the patterns of social capital in an area like the Danville Region, where average levels of income and education are not as high as in some other parts of Virginia.

Survey Design

The Danville survey questionnaire deals with a large number of specific topics related to these broader concerns. Respondents were asked about:

Overall quality of life in the Danville Region

- Quality of life five years ago
- Expected quality five years from now
- Quality of life compared to other communities

Community Attachment

- Respondent's sense of community attachment
- Residents' perceived impact in making the community a better place to live
- Safety at home, in their neighborhood, in shopping areas, and in the schools

Civic Participation

- Attendance at religious services
- Organization membership
- Volunteering and giving
- Acquisition of civic skills

⁸ Andrew Kochera, Audrey Straight, and Thomas M. Guterbock (2005). *Beyond 50.05: A Report to the Nation on Livable Communities—Creating Environments for Successful Aging*. Washington, DC: AARP.

⁹ Verba, Sidney; Schlozman, Kay Lehman; and Brady, Henry E. (1995). *Voice and Equality*. Massachusetts: Harvard College

¹⁰ Verba, Sidney and Norman H. Nie. (1972). *Participation in America: Political Democracy and Social Equality*. New York: Harper and Row.

¹¹ Guterbock, Thomas M. and John Fries (1997). *Maintaining America's Social Fabric: The AARP Survey of Civic Involvement*.

Political Participation

- Attendance at public meetings
- Voter registration and voter frequency
- Trust in government

People in the Economy

- Effect of economic downturn on the labor force
- Willingness to learn new skills and obtain training
- Current job situation, work rewards and commitment

Children and Schools

- Rating the Danville Region as a place to raise children
- Evaluation of schools in the Danville Region
- Biggest challenges facing children and youth in Danville

Health Issues

- Respondent's overall health
- Access to healthcare
- Perceptions of children's physical activities

Each section of this report provides a descriptive summary and interpretation of the results. Important significant differences among subgroups in the population are reported. The margin of error for the survey is ± 2.4 percentage points.

The complete 2009 interview script is found in Appendix A of this report. Appendix B details the survey and sampling methodology, Appendix C provides crosstabulations and satisfaction mean ratings by the demographic variables, and Appendix D includes the frequency distributions for all substantive questions. Appendix E presents the open-ended responses by respondents.

County, Regional, State, and National Comparisons

Some attempt was made in the design of this study and the development of the questionnaire to use comparable measures with other county, regional, state, and national studies. However, there is no

single source of information to use in comparing these survey results with broader results.

The following studies were some of the studies utilized in making comparisons to the 2009 Danville Social Capital survey results:

Maintaining America's Social Fabric: The AARP Survey of Civic Involvement (1997) conducted by Thomas M. Guterbock

Social Capital Benchmark Study (1995) conducted by Robert Putnam

Northwest Area Foundation Horizons Social Capital Survey (2005) conducted by the Oregon Survey Research Laboratory

Commonwealth Education Poll (2006) conducted by the VCU Center for Public Service/Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory for the Commonwealth Educational Policy Institute

The General Social Survey conducted by NORC, A Social Science Research Center at the University of Chicago, since 1972

Although we are not able to compare each item in this study to a regional or national benchmark, we have a sufficient basis of comparison to make some overall assessments about social capital and community attachment in the Danville Region.

Subgroup Analysis

The responses were broken out and analyzed by several demographic categories. In discussing the results, we report those instances in which relevant *statistically significant* differences were found among demographic subgroups, such as, for example, between women and men, or between residents of different parts of the Danville Region. (Statistically significant differences are those that probably did not result merely from sampling variability, but instead reflect real differences within the population.¹²)

The demographic variables listed below were those principally used in our subgroup analysis. In some cases, categories were combined to facilitate comparison.

¹² Throughout this report, only those differences that reached statistical significance to the degree of $p < .05$ (a 95% level of confidence) will be discussed.

- Age. Age was divided into five categories for most analyses: 18-25, 26-37, 38-49, 50-64, and over 64.
- Education level. Comparisons were made between persons with some high school, high school graduates, some college, four-year degrees, some graduate work, and professional and doctorate degrees.
- Marital status. Respondents presently married were compared with those in other categories (separated, divorced, widowed, and never married).
- Household income. Four categories of self-reported annual household incomes were compared: Less than \$30,000; \$30,000 - \$49,999; \$50,000 - \$69,999; and more than \$70,000.
- Homeowner status. We also compared homeowners with renters.
- Gender. Women were compared with men.
- Race/ethnicity. Whites, Blacks, and “others” were compared. Hispanic respondents were also compared with non-Hispanic respondents. Two separate questions in the interview ask about race and ethnicity. Respondents are first asked if they consider themselves to be “of Hispanic origin.” They are then asked to say what category of race “best describes you,” using a list that does not include Hispanic as a race. This follows the definition in the U.S. Census, which considers Hispanic to be an ethnic category and makes clear that Hispanics can be of any race. However, many Hispanic respondents take a different view and when asked to state their “race” insist that they are Hispanic (or Latino). These respondents are classified in our survey as “other race” on the race question. As a result, the great majority of those labeled “other race” in the report are actually self-identified Hispanics.

In the graphs in this report that display race and ethnicity jointly, the “Hispanic” bar is based on the separate question about Hispanic origin, and this is displayed alongside the several categories from the race questions, thus including again many of the same Hispanic respondents categorized as “other” on race. But others who declared Hispanic origin are

included with Whites, Blacks or Asians based on their responses to the “race” question.

Summary of Methods

This survey was conducted by telephone in order to ensure the broadest possible representation of the region. The survey used a triple-frame sample design, combining a landline-based Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample, a sample of directory-listed landline households, and an RDD sample of cellphone numbers from the region. Research suggests that telephone surveys based on landline sampling frames have shown a strong decline in the number of respondents from the youngest age group. Results also have shown that more minorities, low-income groups, renters, never-married residents, and respondents with low levels of education are reached via cell-phone samples than via traditional RDD samples, which contact only households that have landline phone service. Augmenting the RDD and listed samples with cell-phone respondents allows for a better representation of the population in the targeted region.

For most households, CSR employed a random-digit dialing [RDD] method that ensures that all households in the region with landline telephones were equally likely to be selected for interviews; for most others we utilized the “electronic white pages,” a purchased sample of directory-listed households in the region. According to respondents, about 16.2 percent of calls in the RDD sample were to unlisted numbers; the majority of these (82.3%) had chosen an unlisted number, as opposed to other unlisted households whose number had simply not yet appeared in the latest phone book. Finally, 34% of the respondents were contacted via cell-phone.

We conducted all interviews from CSR's Computer-Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) laboratory in Charlottesville, Virginia. Production interviews were conducted from April 2 through April 27, 2009. The interviewing staff was composed of carefully trained personnel, most of whom had prior experience as CSR interviewers in similar studies. A total of 24,695 dialing attempts were made in the course of the survey, involving a sample of 7,063 different attempted phone numbers. All numbers were attempted at least once, but not all were working numbers and not all working numbers were those of residences located

within the study area. At least eight attempts were made before a working number was inactivated, and a portion of the initial refusals were contacted again after no less than three days. CSR completed a total of 1,026 interviews for a final response rate estimated at 22.7 percent of the number of qualified households in the original sample. The interview took an average of 20.6 minutes to complete.¹³

Based on 1,026 respondents, the survey has a sampling error of plus or minus 3.7 percentage points. This estimate of the margin of error takes into account the “design effect” associated with post-stratification weighting of the data (See Appendix B). This means that in 95 out of 100 samples of this size drawn from Danville City, Pittsylvania County, and Caswell County, the percentage results obtained for each question in each sample would fall in a range of ± 3.7 percent of what would have been obtained if every household in the this area with a working telephone (landline and cell-phone) had been interviewed. Larger sampling errors are present when analyzing subgroups of the sample and for questions asked of fewer respondents.

The collected survey responses were weighted before analysis to reflect the estimated distribution of phone service types in the region (that is, the percentages of landline-only households, cell-phone-only households, and those with both types of phone service), and the percentage of unlisted telephones among all those reached via landline was adjusted by weighting to match the percent unlisted in the RDD sample. The weighting also adjusted for respondent gender, homeownership, and percent of African-Americans, as reflected in the 2007 American Community Survey data for the region available from the U.S. Census Bureau. Details on this ‘post-stratification’ weighting are provided in Appendix B.

When comparing the results, T-tests were used to assess the difference in responses between demographic groups. Further details on the sample

and methodology may be found in Appendix B of this report.

All the T-tests performed this year were completed using SPSS Complex Samples, an add-on module for SPSS for Windows®, which is used by CSR for data analysis purposes. This module provides more statistical precision with respect to inferences for a population by incorporating the sample design into survey analysis. It also makes it possible to take into account the design effect, a by-product of post stratification weighting, when conducting the statistical tests. Consequently, some differences in means ratings could be found statistically insignificant that would not be so identified without the module.

Throughout the report, percentages may not total exactly to 100% due to rounding.

Demographic Profile

Respondents are asked some questions about themselves and their households to allow for analysis of the data by personal and social characteristics.

These data were weighted by gender and homeownership to more closely represent the population of the Danville Region. The weighting of the data also took into account our estimates of the percentages of the County’s adult telephone population that are served by cell-phone only, landline only, and by both types of phones. For more about the weighting procedure, see the Methodology Report in Appendix B.

Overall, 12.6 percent of the completed surveys consisted of cell-phone respondents and 87.4 percent consisted of land-line respondents. After weighting, 26.5 percent of the respondents were reached via cell-phone, and 12 percent were adults who have cell-phone service only. In general, this strategy of augmenting the traditional RDD samples with cell-phone samples improves the overall distribution of the completed surveys across several demographic variables.

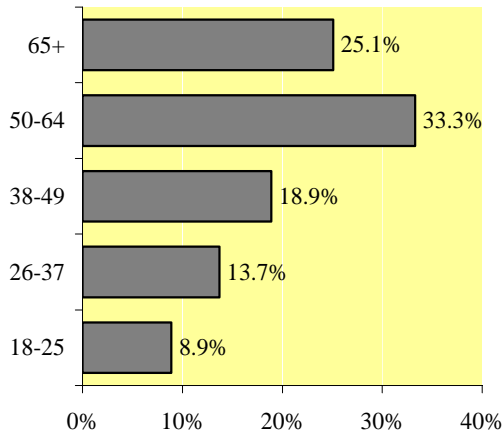
In the Danville Metropolitan Statistical Area, women slightly outnumber men (52.7% to 47.3%).¹⁴ Once the Danville data were weighted by gender and the other weighting factors, women accounted for 53.3 percent of respondents.

¹³ Response Rate 3 given above includes only completions. Response Rate 4 also includes partials and was 23.1% for this survey. The “completion time” indicates the time that it took the interviewer to complete the interview after selection of a qualified respondent.

¹⁴ American Community Survey, 2007 Census Bureau.

With regards to age, one-fourth (25.1%) of the sample were over 64; one-third (33.3%) were between 50 and 64; 18.9% were 38-49; 13.7% were 26-37; and 8.9% were 18-26. See Figure I-1. Compared to the census data, this sample slightly over-represents the over 64 age category and the 18-26 age category. The over-representation in the younger age category is quite possibly the result of reaching respondents by cell phone.

Figure I-1: Age of Respondents



Five out of ten respondents were married (50.1%), 18.9 percent were divorced or separated, 11.6 percent were widowed, and 19.3 percent were never married. According to the American Community Survey, divorced, separated, and never married are somewhat under-represented in this sample.

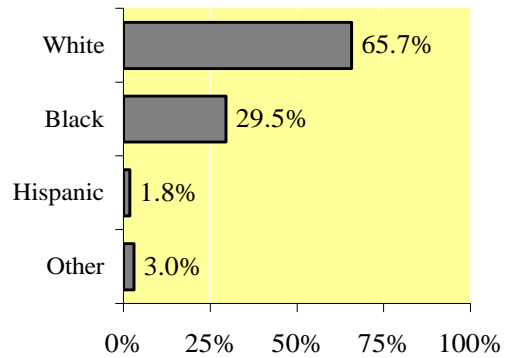
Nearly one-third (29.9%) of respondents had children under the age of 18 living in their home. Of those, 36.5 percent had children under the age of five, 64.7 percent had children between the ages of five and twelve, and 98.5 percent had teens from age thirteen to seventeen.

Most of the households with children send their children to public schools (87.1%). Two out of ten (20.4%) send their children to private schools. About one out of ten (9.5%) currently home-schools their children.

Respondents were asked (in separate questions) what race they considered themselves to be, and whether they considered themselves to be Hispanic. Almost two-thirds of the sample (65.7%) identified themselves as white, 29.5 percent black, 4.8 percent said they were something else (i.e., Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander, etc.) or gave their race as

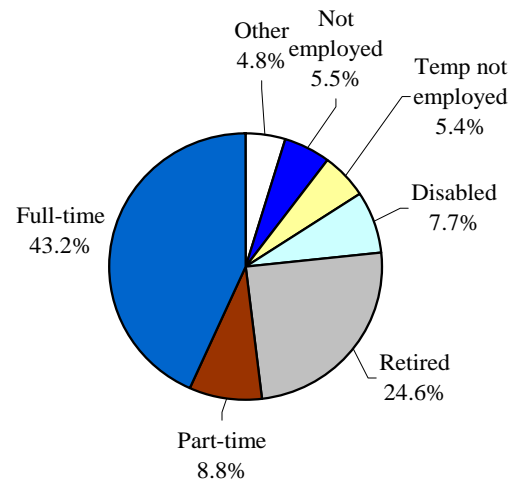
“Hispanic” or “Latino.” Not included in this breakdown are the 4.8 percent of our sample who refused to answer the question about race. See Figure I-2. These numbers are well matched to the census statistics.

Figure I-2: Race of Respondents



Only fifty-two percent of respondents indicated they are working full or part-time; 43.2 percent were working full-time and an additional 8.8 percent were working part-time. A significant number of respondents were retired (24.6%). Those not employed comprised 7.7 permanently disabled, 5.4 percent temporarily laid off or disabled, 5.5 percent currently unemployed, 2.3 percent homemakers, 2 percent students, and less than 1 percent who gave “other” as their response.

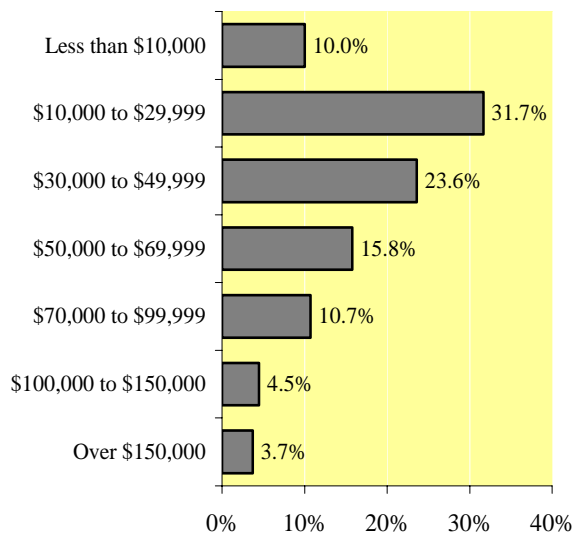
Figure I-3: Employment



The median annual household income for our sample was between \$30,000 and \$50,000. Over forty percent (41.7%) of the sample reported household incomes under \$30,000, 23.6 percent fell into the \$30,000 to \$49,999 range, 15.8 percent fell into the \$50,000 to \$69,999 range,

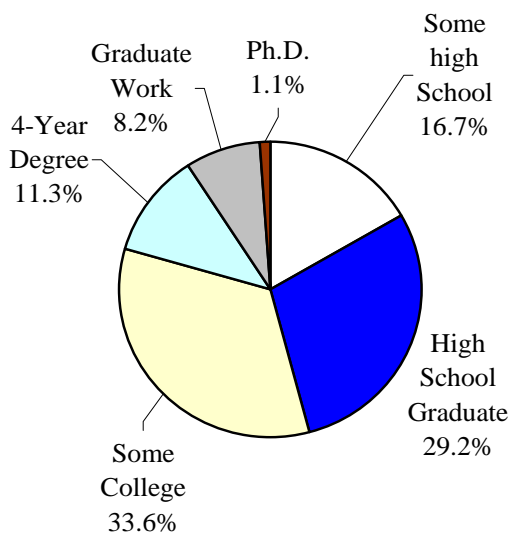
10.7 percent fell in the \$70,000 to \$99,999 range, and 9.2 percent reported incomes over \$100,000.

Figure I-4: Household Income



With respect to education, respondents were asked to report their highest level of academic achievement. As is illustrated in Figure I-5, 16.7 did not finish high school and 29.2 percent were high school graduates. Slightly more than one-third (33.6%) had attended some college or completed a two year degree. Only 11.3 percent had a four year degree. Less than ten percent (9.3%) had done some graduate work or earned a Ph.D. or some other advanced degree.

Figure I-5: Educational Level

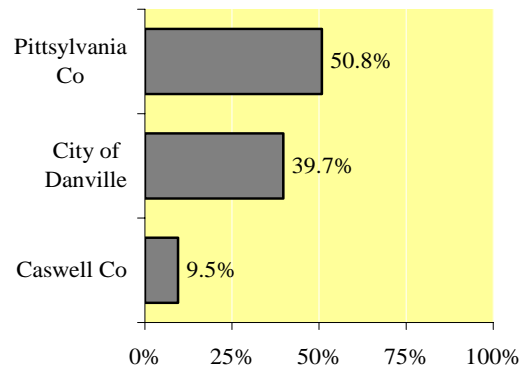


Slightly more than one percent (1.2%) of the respondents have lived in the Danville Region less

than one year, 5.6 percent have lived in the area 1 to 5 years, 19.3 percent have lived in the County 6 to 19 years, and 74.1 percent reported living in the County twenty years or more.

Fifty (50.8%) percent of the respondents were residents of Pittsylvania County. Nearly forty (39.7%) percent were residents of Danville City, and 9.5% of the respondents were residents of Caswell County, North Carolina.

Figure I-6: Geographic Distribution



Nearly one-third (31.4%) of the respondents described the type of community in which they live as being an urban area or a small city. One-third (32.1%) of the respondents described the area in which they live as being “out in the county.” The remaining respondents described their community as “suburban” (12%), a “small town” (15.4%), or a “rural village” (9%).

Nearly two-thirds (62.2%) of the respondents who live in Danville City described it as being an urban area or small city. Of those who live in Pittsylvania County, 62 percent described the area in which they live as being “out in the country” or a “rural village.” Those who live in Caswell County, NC, were more likely (78.9%) to describe the area in which they live as being “out in the country” or a “rural village.”

Most of the respondents live in a home that they own (69.3%), whereas 28 percent rent and 2.7 percent have some other arrangement, such as living with their parents. Most respondents live in single-family homes (80.8%), 2.7 percent live in duplexes or townhouses, and 8.1 percent live in apartments or condominiums. About 8.4 percent of respondents live in some other type of structure, such as a mobile home or trailer.

II. Quality of Life in the Danville Region

Overall Impression

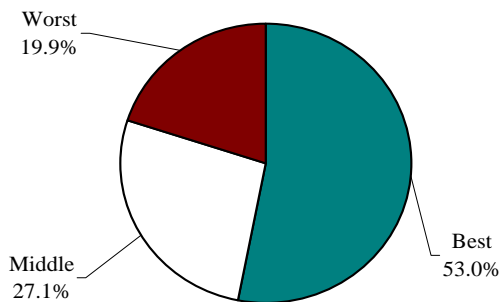
Respondents were asked about their overall impressions of the quality of life in the Danville Region.

“Please imagine a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 represents the worst possible community in which to live, and 10 represents the best possible community. Where on that scale would you rate Danville as a place to live?”

Residents of the Danville Region gave a mean rating of 7.30. This rating suggests that residents have a high regard for the quality of life in the region. However, compared to similar studies in other communities in the Commonwealth of Virginia, this rating is somewhat lower. The mean rating of overall quality of life in Albemarle County (2008) was 8.01, in Spotsylvania County (2007) 7.39, and in Bedford County (2001) 7.80. However, in Prince William County (2009) the rating was 7.30, the same as in the Danville Region.

Figure II-1 illustrates the distribution of ratings provided by respondents. The ratings were divided into three categories: “Best” includes ratings from 10 through 8, “Middle” is 7 and 6, and “Worst” is 5 through 1. More than one-half (53%) felt the best about the overall quality of life in the Danville Region, whereas 27.1 percent were in the middle, and 19.9 percent felt the worst.

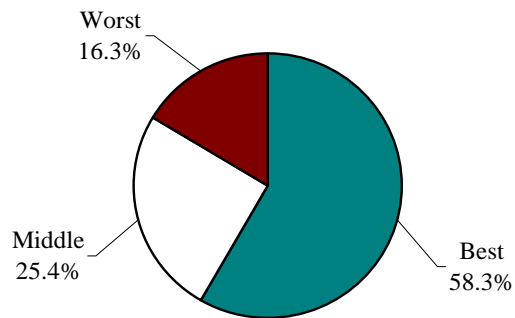
Figure II-1: Overall Quality of Life Ratings



Quality of Life over Time

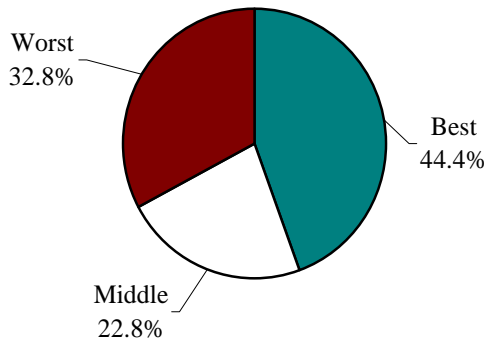
Residents who have lived in the Danville Region for over five years were asked to rate, on a scale of 1-10, where Danville stood five years ago. On this scale, 1 represents the worst possible community to live in and 10 the best. The comparative mean rating for quality of life five years ago is 7.55. Figure II-2 presents the results for this item with the same classification system as in Figure II-1, where “Best” was defined as those ratings from 8-10, “Middle” was 6-7, and “Worst” was 1-5.

Figure II-2: Overall Quality of Life Five Years Ago



In addition, residents were asked, on a scale of 1-10, where they think the area where they live will stand five years from now. As in the previous two items, 1 represents the worst possible community to live in and 10 the best. The rating for this item is 6.69, which means that residents feel that the quality of life will be slightly less in the future. Figure II-3 presents the results for this item with the same classification system as in Figure II-2, where “Best” was defined as those ratings from 8-10, “Middle” was 6-7, and “Worst” was 1-5.

Figure II-3: Overall Quality of Life Five Years from Now

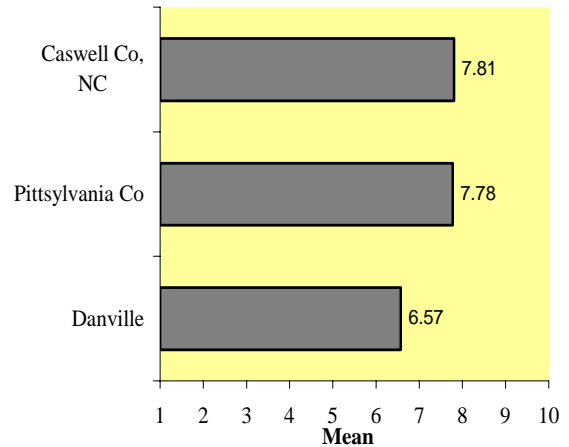


Long-time residents appear to be concerned about the overall quality of life in the future compared to the quality of life five years ago.

Finally, residents were asked to compare the area where they live as a place to live compared to other counties or cities where they have lived. More than one-fourth of the residents of the Danville Region indicated they have always lived in this area and did not make this comparison. Of those who did, more than three-fourths (77.9%) rated the Danville area as “excellent,” “very good,” or “good” compared to other areas where they have lived. Less than one-fourth (22.1%) rated the area as “only fair” or “poor” compared to others where they have lived.

The 7.30 satisfaction mean rating for quality of life in the Danville Region is an indication of the high regard the residents have for the quality of life in the Danville Region. Residents of Caswell County and Pittsylvania County rated the quality of life in their communities on average higher than those who live in Danville City (mean of 7.81 and 7.78 compared to 6.57).

Figure II-4: Mean Overall Quality of Life Ratings by Area



Demographic Summary

Residents with lower levels of education were more likely to give the County a lower rating than those with higher levels of education.

Age was positively related to quality of life ratings. Those over 64 gave significantly higher ratings than other age groups. Marital status was also positively related to the quality of life ratings. Married and widowed respondents gave higher ratings than those who have never married.

Residents who said they live out in the country gave higher quality of life ratings than those who live in the city or in suburban areas around the city. Those who have lived in the Danville Region for more than 20 years rated the past, current, and future quality of life higher than those who have been residents for less than two years.

Retired residents gave higher quality of life ratings; however, those working full-time were more likely to say the quality of life in the Danville Region is better compared to other regions.

See Appendix C for a more complete listing of demographic differences on these items.

III. Community Attachment

Community Attachment

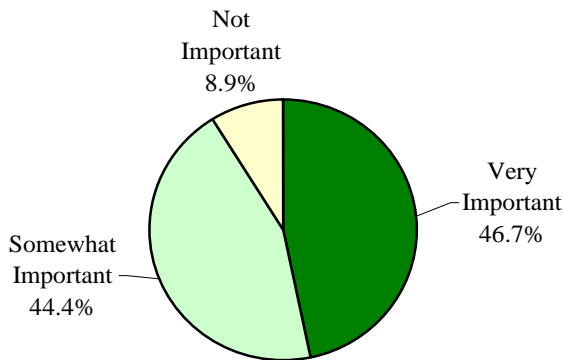
One of the main objectives of this survey is to measure people’s attachment to their community. Community attachment is a strong predictor of social capital and an important measure because it is not as closely tied to socioeconomic status as other predictors. Respondents were asked several questions about their place in the community in which they live. This chapter reports the general level of community attachment residents indicated in their responses to these questions.

The first community attachment question inquires:

“How important is it to you to feel a part of the community?”

Figure III-1 illustrates the response to this question. Almost one-half (46.7%) of the residents said it is “very important” to feel a part of the community. Another 44.4 percent said it is “somewhat important. Only 8.9% of the residents said it is “not at all important” to feel a part of the community.

Figure III-1: Important to Feel a Part of the Community

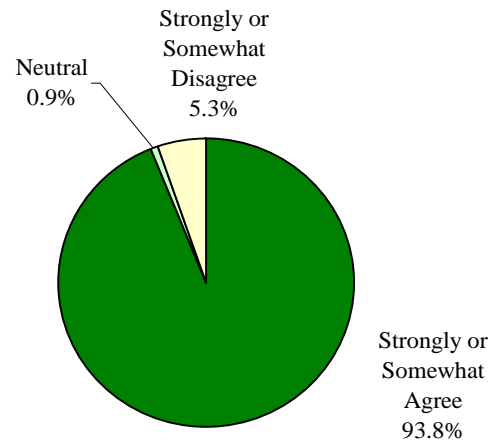


Respondents were also asked how often they feel a sense of belonging or membership in the community. More than one-half (58%) of residents said they “always” feel a sense of belonging in the community in which they live or “most of the time” they feel a sense of belonging. One-fourth of the residents (26.1%) said they “sometimes” feel a sense of belonging while 15.9% “rarely” or “never” feel they belong to the community.

Residents were asked to indicate to what degree they agree or disagree with the following

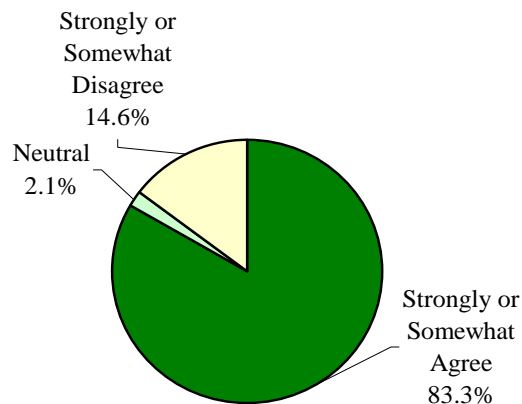
statements about the community or the area where they live: “I feel at home in the area where I live;” “I feel I have a lot in common with the people who live in this community;” and “It is very important to me to live in this particular area.”

Figure III-2: Feel at Home Where I Live



More than ninety percent (93.8%) of respondents “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” they feel at home where they live, and only 5.3% “strongly disagree” or “somewhat disagree.”

Figure III-3: Have a Lot in Common with People Who Live in this Community

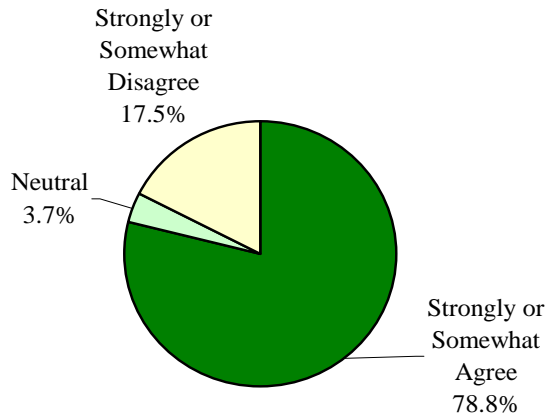


More than eighty percent (83.3%) of respondents said they “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” that they have a lot in common with people who live in their community and 14.6% said they “strongly disagree” or “somewhat disagree.”

Further, residents responded to the statement, “It is very important to me to live in this particular area.” More than two-thirds (78.8%) said they “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” with this

statement, and 17.5% said they “strongly disagree” or “somewhat disagree.”

Figure III-4: Feel it is Important to Live in this Particular Area

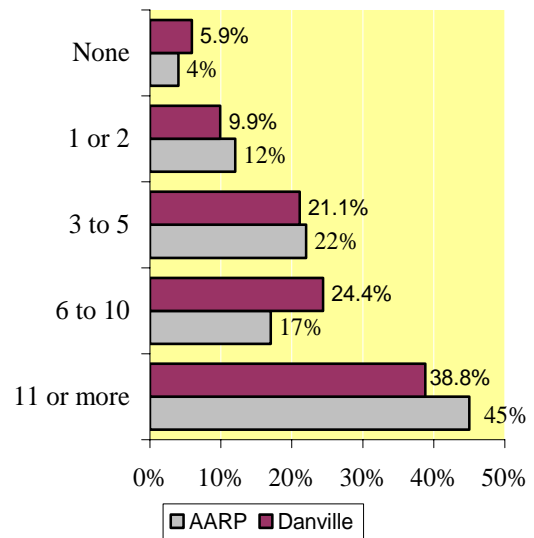


People often have a stronger sense of belonging in their community because they have established relationships with others who live in the community. Nearly two-thirds (63.2%) of the residents in the Danville Region said they have 6 or more neighbors they know on a first-name basis. Nearly one-third (31%) of the residents said they have one to five neighbors they know on a first-name basis. Only 5.9% said they do not have any neighbors they know on a first-name basis.

Knowing your neighbors is an indication of the degree to which people are connected to others in their community. Figure III-5 shows how well Danville compares to a national study done for AARP. Compared to respondents in a national study done for AARP, the percentage of Danville residents who know 6-10 neighbors was significantly higher but the percentage of residents who know 11 or more neighbors was much lower.

Danville residents appear to be somewhat connected in their communities, but there may be a certain threshold on the extent of that connectedness.

Figure III-5: Neighbors You Know



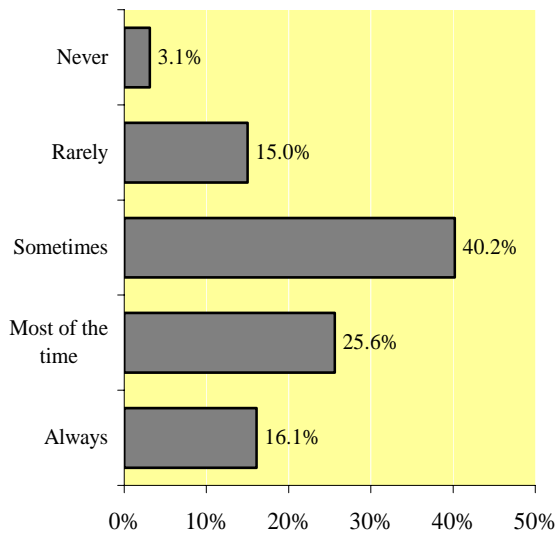
Having relatives who live close by also helps people feel a sense of belonging in their community. Three-fourths (77%) of residents in the Danville Region said they have close relatives within a fifteen minute drive of where they live, and 42.4% said they have close relatives within walking distance of where they live.

A very simple and direct indicator of community attachment can be captured by asking people if they would like to continue living in their community in the near future. More than two-thirds (76.6%) of the residents of the Danville Region said they would like to be living there five years from now. In response to a separate question, 78.7% said they *expect* to be living in the Danville Region five years from now.

Efficacy and Perceptions of Community

Residents were asked to rate their perceptions of the appearance of their community and what impact they have in making their community a better place to live. More than forty percent (41.7%) feel that they “always” or “most of the time” have an impact in making their community a better place to live. Another forty percent (40.2%) said they “sometimes” have an impact in making their community a better place to live. Less than twenty percent (18.1%) said they “rarely” or “never” have this type of impact.

Figure III-6: Impact in Making the “Community a Better Place to Live



In addition to asking residents whether they have an impact on making their community a better place to live, they were also asked to what degree they agree or disagree with the statements, “I care about what others in my community think of my actions” and “My neighborhood is being well kept up.”

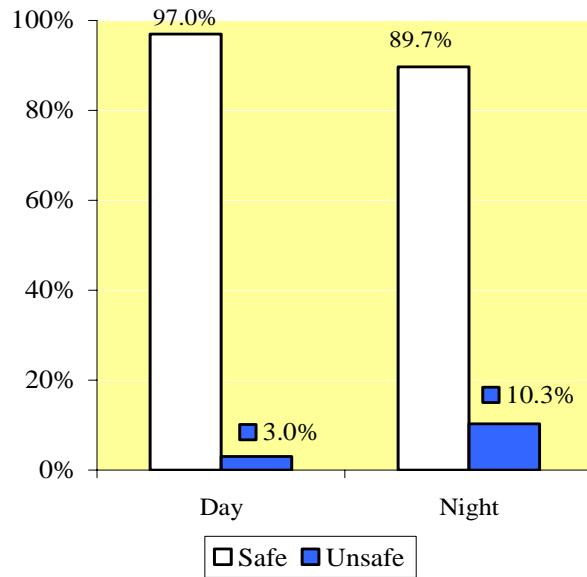
More than eighty percent (84.9%) said they care what others think of their actions, and 88.4% said they think their neighborhood is being well kept up.

Crime and Personal Safety in the Community

Feeling safe in the community is another factor in helping people maintain a sense of belonging in the community. Respondents were asked to describe how safe they felt in their home, in their neighborhood during the day and during the night, in shopping areas during the day and during the night, and in the schools in their community.

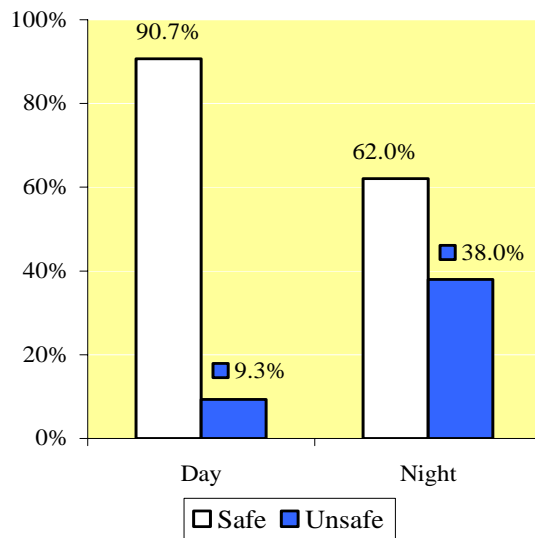
Overall, people indicated they feel safe in their neighborhoods. Only three percent (3%) indicated they felt “unsafe” during the day and 10.3% felt “unsafe” at night.

Figure III-7: Safety in the Neighborhood



In the shopping areas, people said they do not feel as safe during the night. Thirty-eight percent (38%) said they feel “unsafe” in shopping areas at night. In their homes, people indicated they feel safe. Only 1.6% said they feel “unsafe” at home.

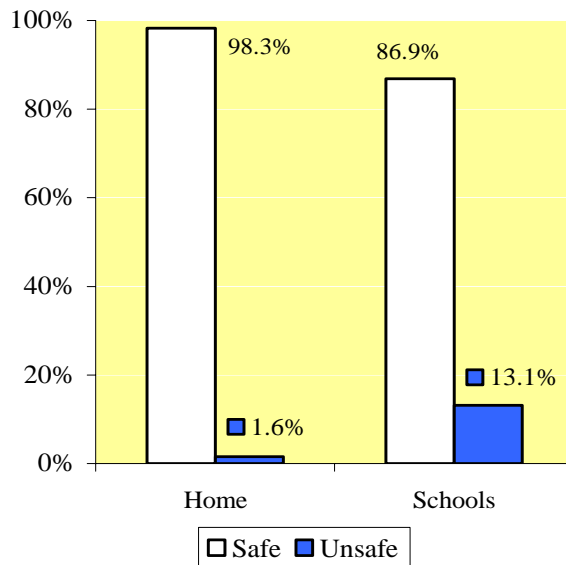
Figure III-8: Safety in Shopping Areas



When asked about safety in the schools, 13.1% said they think schools are “unsafe” for students. The school safety question was asked of all residents, regardless of whether or not they have children in the schools.

Compared to a previous study conducted in a suburban area of Richmond¹⁰, residents of the Danville Region show a higher concern for school safety. Danville respondents were three times more likely to say the schools are “unsafe” or “very unsafe” than residents in the other study.

Figure III-9: Safety at Home and in Schools



Impact on Quality of Life

Research suggests that how well a resident is attached to their community has a significant impact on their perceptions of the quality of life within the community. An index was created to measure levels of community attachment¹¹ and the index scores were used to assess the impact that community attachment has on the ratings of

quality of life given by residents in the Danville Region. Community attachment can be thought of as a set of positive sentiments or orientations toward one’s area of residence, and also as a set of social relationships that attach a person to a local network of neighbors and/or kin. Our index incorporates both these dimensions of the community attachment concept.

The community attachment index consists of the following items:

- DRIVEREL – Do you have any close relatives who live within 15 minutes drive of your home?
- CLOSEREL – Do you have any close relatives who live within walking distance of your home?
- FEELPART – How important is it to you to feel a part of the community?
- BELONG – How often do you feel a sense of belonging or membership in your community?
- ATHOME – How much do you agree with the statement, “I feel at home in the area where I live?”
- COMMON – How much do you agree with the statement, “I feel I have a lot in common with the people who live in this community?”
- ACTIONS – How much do you agree with the statements, “I care about what others in my community think of my actions?”
- IMPLIVE – How much do you agree with the statement, “It is very important to me to live in this particular area?”

A factor analysis was conducted on these variables to determine how well they relate to one another. These eight variables formed one component so a community attachment index was computed by combining them into one variable. Answers to the questions above were taken to construct an overall index of community attachment for respondents. The index utilized a simple point system. Respondents were given one point if they have relatives who live within fifteen minutes driving distance; one point if they have relatives within walking distance; one point if they said they feel a part of the community; one point if they feel a

¹⁰ Ellis, James M.; Diop, Abdoulaye; Guterbock, Thomas M.; Kim, Young; and Rexrode, Deborah. (2008). *Chesterfield County Citizen Satisfaction Survey*.

¹¹ For more on the concept of community attachment and its measurement, see Chavis, David M. and Wandersman, Abraham. (1990). “Sense of Community in the Urban Environment: A Catalyst for Participation and Community Development.” *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 18:1.

sense of belonging; one point if they feel at home in the area where they live; one point if they feel they have a lot in common with people; one point if they care what others think of their actions; and one point if it is important for them to live in this particular area. The scale varies from a minimum of zero to a maximum of eight points with more than half (56.6%) of the sample scoring four points or higher on the scale. The mean score was 4.15 compared to 4.2 in a national study conducted by AARP using this index.¹² The average level of community attachment in the Danville Region is at parity with the national average.

Using the community attachment index as an independent variable, an analysis was conducted on the impact of community attachment on the quality of life, rating of the community five years ago, rating of the community in the future, and rating of the community as a place to live compared to other counties or cities.

Higher levels of community attachment were positively related to residents' perception of quality of life within the Danville Region. People with scores of six or more on the community attachment index gave a mean of quality of life rating of 8 on a scale of 1 to 10 compared to a rating of 5 for people with no community attachment. The more attached residents are to their communities and neighborhoods, the higher their ratings of the quality of life.

Ratings of the community five years ago, expectations of how the community will be five years from now, and the comparison of Danville with other places were also directly impacted by community attachment. Higher levels of community attachment increased the rating people gave for quality of life in the Danville Region.

Demographic differences in community attachment indicators

Residents of Pittsylvania County and Caswell County were more likely than residents of Danville City to say they know their neighbors and have relatives who live close by. They were also more likely to say they expect to be living here five years from now.

Residents of Pittsylvania County and Caswell County were more likely than residents of Danville to say they feel at home and have a lot in common with people in their neighborhood. They also were more likely to perceive their neighborhoods as being well kept.

One hundred percent of respondents from Caswell County said they feel safe in their neighborhood during the day and nearly 100 percent feel safe in their neighborhood during the night. Residents of Pittsylvania County were more likely than Danville residents to feel safe in shopping areas.

Race was a significant factor in the level of community attachment. White residents know their neighbors and would like to be living in the Danville Region in five years. Black residents said they have close relatives and have been affected more by the economic downturn. White residents report a stronger sense of belonging in the community than black residents. Whites were more likely to say they feel safe in their neighborhood at night, but blacks were more likely to say the schools are safe for the students.

Education and income were positively related to residents feeling a sense of belonging in the community. However, those with less education and income have close relatives within walking distance who could provide support when needed. They were also affected more by the economic downturn. Education and income are also positively related to the safety people feel in their neighborhood, shopping areas, and schools.

Age and marital status are positively related to community attachment. Married residents and those over the age of 50 know their neighbors. They would also like to be living in the Danville Region five years from now and expect to do so. Older residents are more likely to say they have an impact in making their community a better place to live and feel a sense of belonging in their community. Younger residents under the age of 35 said they feel safe in their neighborhoods and shopping areas during the day.

Residents who have lived in the community for 20 or more years were more likely to know their neighbors and have relatives who live nearby. Length of residence was positively related to feelings of commonality with people in the community and feeling a sense of belonging in the community. Long-time residents were more likely

¹² Guterbock, Thomas M. (1997). *AARP: Maintaining America's Social Fabric: The AARP Survey of Civic Involvement*.

to say they care what others think of their actions and that it is important to live in this particular area.

Residents who live out in the country are more likely to know their neighbors and expect to be living there five years from now. They feel they have a lot in common with people and think it is important to live in this particular area. Homeowners are also more attached to their community. Retirees were also more attached to their communities, feel a sense of belonging in the community, and think it is important to live in this particular area.

See Appendix C for a more complete listing of demographic differences on these items.

IV. Civic Participation

Introduction

Social capital can be both a “public good” and a “private good.”¹³ Individuals participate in civic and community organizations for a combination of reasons. Volunteering and participating in community organizations are ways for people to develop connections with other people of “like minds,” to engage in social activities with others, and to form networks that link individuals in a community. This is the “private good” aspect of participating in civic organizations. At the same time, by volunteering in civic organizations, people engage in activities that benefit the community. For example, by belonging to the Lions Club, members are involved in fund-raising activities to help support a cause such as fighting a disease. This is the “public good” of organizational involvement. Examining the extent to which people engage in volunteer organizations can help to measure social capital within the community and the potential for both individual and collective benefits from these civic engagements.

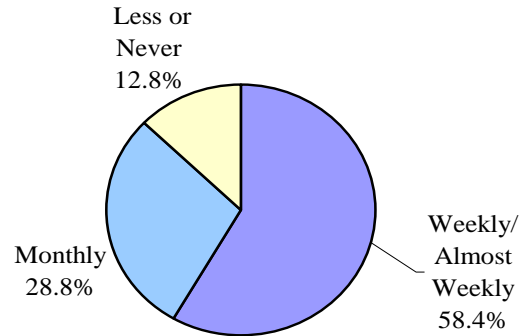
Religious Activities

Respondents were asked:

“Not including weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?”

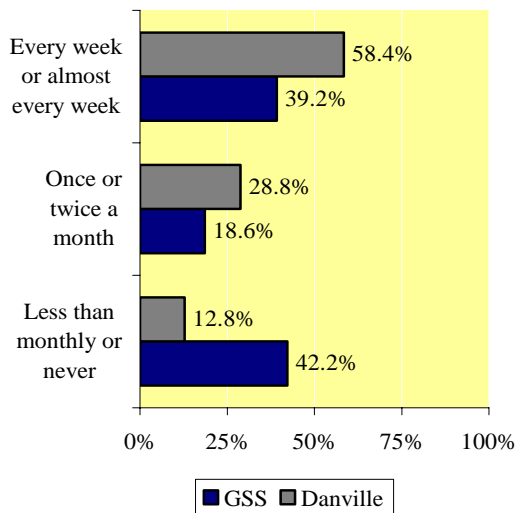
More than fifty percent (58.4%) said they attend religious services “every week” or “almost every week.” Less than one-third (28.8%) said they attend “once or twice a month” or only “a few times per year.” One out of ten (12.8%) indicated they attend religious services less than that or “never.”

Figure IV-1: Religious Service Attendance



Compared to the 2008 General Social Survey (GSS), a national survey of social trends, Danville residents are significantly more religious. In the 2008 GSS, slightly more than one-third of the respondents (39.2%) said they attend religious services “every week” or “almost every week.” Only 18.6 percent said they attend religious services “once or twice a month” or only “a few times per year.” Four out of ten (42.2%) said they attend religious services less than monthly or “never.”

Figure IV-2: Religious Service Attendance Comparison



When asked, “In the last 12 months, have you been involved in any activities related to religious spiritual, or church-sponsored groups (such as a homeless shelter, food bank, church committee, choir, or Bible study group)?” 58 percent said “yes” and 42 percent said “no.”

¹³ Putnam, Robert D. (1995) *Bowling Alone: America’s Declining Social Capital.* *Journal of Democracy* 6:65-78.

Organization Membership

Respondents were given a list of types of organizations and asked whether they have been a member of any of these types of organizations during the last twelve months. Some organizations could be categorized in more than one category so respondents were asked to count each membership in only one category. Membership was defined as having your name on a list of members for an organization which might carry certain privileges such as voting or getting a newsletter, and often involves having a membership card. Making a contribution or supporting an organization does not necessarily always include membership in the organization.¹⁴

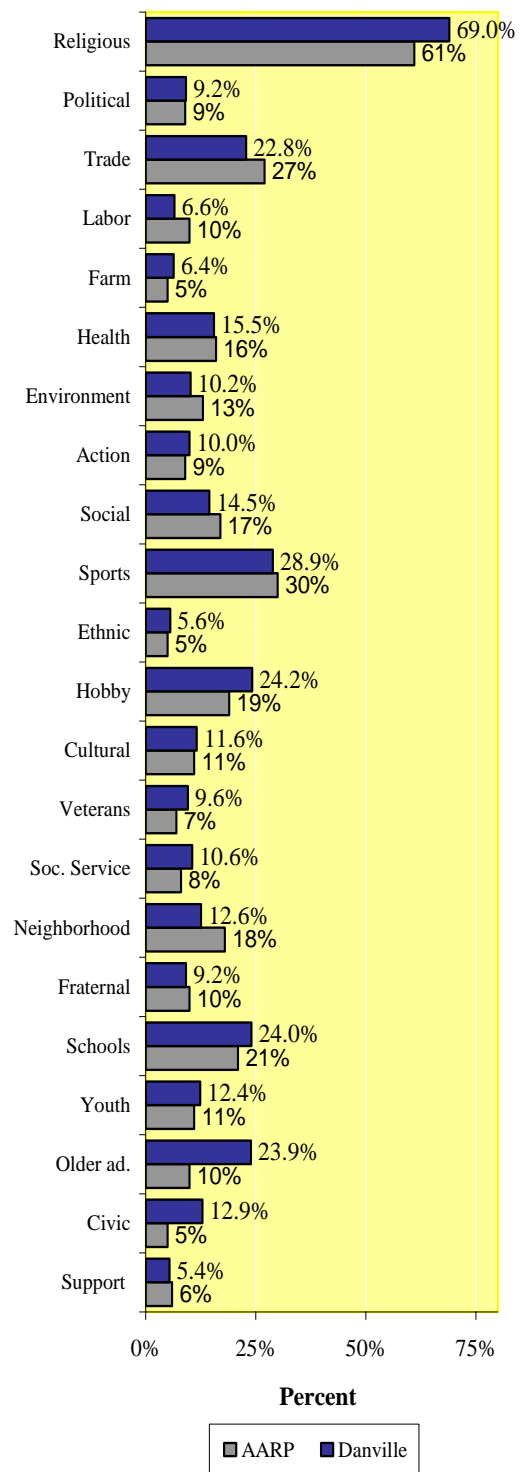
By far the most common type of organizational membership was religious organizations (69%). Other organization types in which people most frequently have membership are; health clubs, sports clubs, etc. (28.9%); hobby, garden, or recreation groups (24.2%); school support groups (24%); organizations for older people (23.9%); and professional and trade associations (22.8%). A total of 131 respondents (12.7%) indicated they do not belong to any of the groups.

Compared to the AARP study of a nationally representative sample, Danville residents show a higher percentage of people who belong to religious organizations, hobby, garden, or recreation groups, school support groups, organizations for older adults, and civic organizations; and a lower number of people who belong to labor unions, professional and trade associations, and neighborhood associations. The average number of group types in which respondents indicate they have membership was 3.5 compared to 3.3 in the national AARP study.

Using the community attachment index as an independent variable, an analysis was conducted on the impact of community attachment on group memberships. Community attachment was a strong predictor of membership in religious organizations, farm organizations, hobby and

recreation groups, organizations for older adults, and civic organizations.

Figure IV-3: Group Memberships



¹⁴ This elaborated measure of organizational memberships is adapted from the method developed by Guterbock and Fries (1997) *Maintaining America's Social Fabric: The AARP Survey of Civic Involvement*.

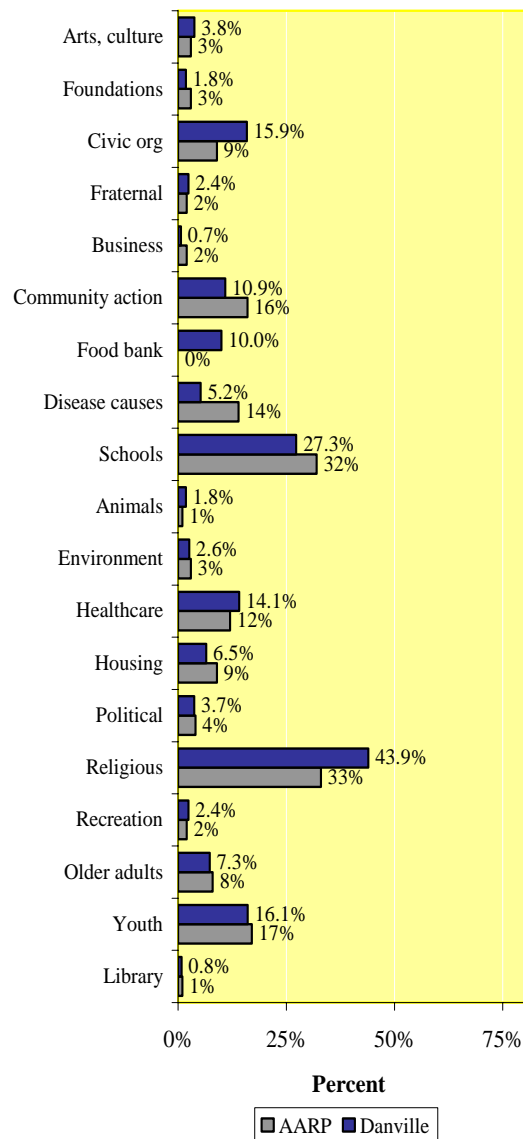
Volunteering

More than fifty percent (52.3%) of respondents said they have volunteered time to charities, schools, hospitals, religious organizations, neighborhood associations, and civic or other groups.

As is illustrated in Figure IV-4, of those who volunteered, the area where people are the most likely to volunteer is religious organizations or the church (43.9%). The second most likely area for volunteering is in the schools or doing some form of education or tutoring (27.3%). In addition, 16.1 percent volunteer in youth-related activities; 15.9 percent in civic organizations; 14.1 percent in healthcare organizations; 10.9 percent volunteer in community action groups, and 10 percent volunteer in food banks.

Figure IV-4 also shows the comparison between the Danville sample and the national AARP study. Overall, volunteering in community organizations is lower in the Danville Region. While people indicated they belong to various community organizations, a much lower percentage of respondents say they volunteer and give of their time to these organizations. Compared to the national AARP study, Danville residents were less likely to be involved in foundations, fraternal associations, business organizations, community action organizations, and housing associations. They were more likely to be involved in their churches and other religious organizations.

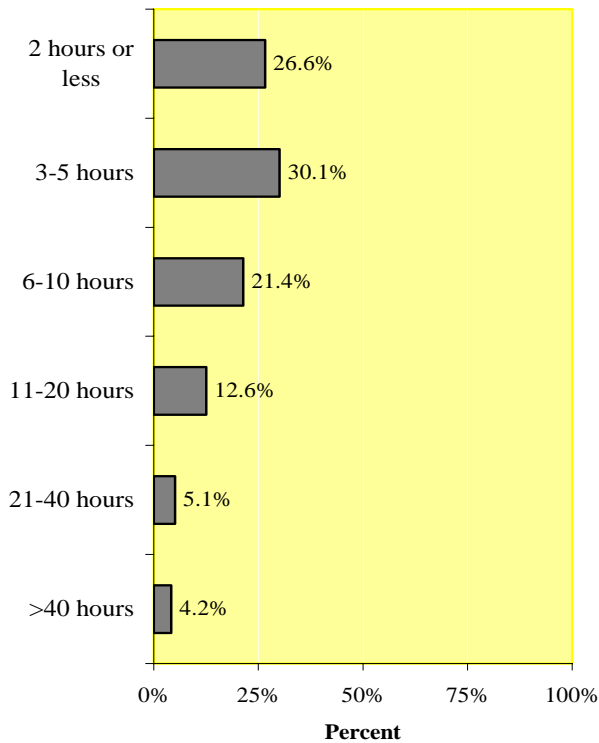
Figure IV-4: Types of Volunteering



Of those respondents who do volunteer, more than one-fourth (26.6%) said they volunteer 2 hours or less per month. Thirty (30.1%) of the volunteer respondents said they volunteer 3-5 hours per month. Twenty-one (21.4%) percent said they volunteer 6-10 hours per month. One out of ten (12.6%) said they volunteer 11-20 hours per month. Less than ten percent (9.3%) volunteer more than 20 hours per month. However, about half of the overall sample has not recently volunteered at all.

The median number of hours that respondents said they volunteer per month falls in the range of 3-5 hours per month.

Figure IV-5: Hours Volunteered Per Month



Civic Skills

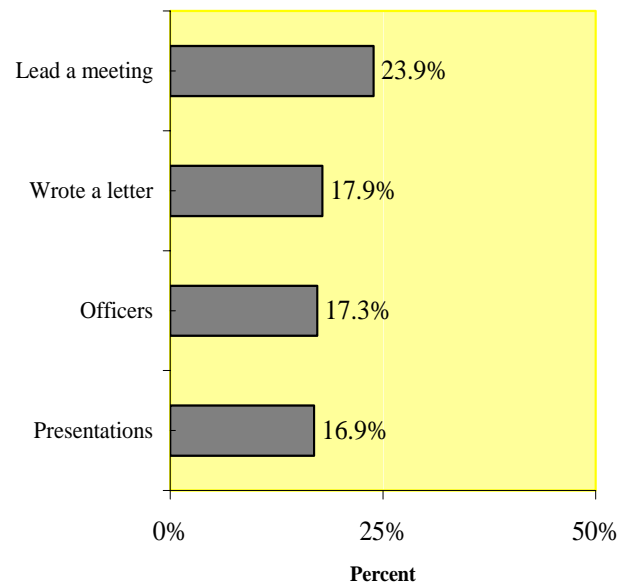
Beyond membership and volunteering, people acquire many skills through participation in civic organizations. Research suggests that civic skills, communications, and organizational abilities are a valuable resource for communities. Citizens who can speak or write well or who are comfortable organizing and taking part in meetings are likely to be more effective when they get involved in their communities.¹⁵

Respondents were asked whether they have ever served as an officer of an organization, helped plan or lead a meeting, written a letter or an e-mail for a group, or made a public presentation. Less than twenty percent of the respondents said they had served as officers, written letters, or made presentations. Nearly one-fourth of the respondents (23.9%) said they helped plan or lead a meeting. (See Figure IV-6.)

Figure IV-6 illustrates the percent of respondents who participated in these various types of activities. Compared to both the Social Benchmark data and the national AARP study, this study suggests that Danville residents are less likely to get involved in the organizations to which they belong and are less likely to serve in leadership positions.

Nearly twenty percent (19.5%) of respondents in the Social Benchmark study say they serve as officers and 26% of the AARP respondents say they serve as officers. In the Northwest Area Foundation study, nearly one-third of the respondents (32.8%) had served as officers and 40.5 percent had given a presentation.¹⁶

Figure IV-6: Civic Skills



Another way that respondents give back to their communities is through charitable giving. One-third (31%) of the respondents said they have given more than \$1,000 in the last twelve months to religious and non-religious organizations in their community. Thirteen (13.1%) percent gave \$500 up to \$1,000. Twenty-nine (29.4%) percent gave \$100 up to \$500, and thirteen (13.5%) gave

¹⁵ Verba, Schlozman, and Brady. (2002). *Voice and Equality: Civic voluntarism in American Politics*.

¹⁶ Comparison with Verba, Schlozman, and Brady (1990) data was not possible due to restrictions on who was asked the questions. Their data excluded people who belonged only to a religious organization, and our survey makes no such exclusion when asking our series.

less than \$100. Thirteen percent also said they have not given any money to charitable organizations in the last twelve months.

Demographic Differences in Organizational Memberships

Women are more likely than men to attend religious services and participate in religious organizations. They are more likely to be involved in any type of church-sponsored activities. Women are also more involved in health organizations and school support groups; whereas men are more likely to be involved in political action groups and veterans' groups.

Blacks in the Danville Region have a higher attendance at religious services and participate in religious organizations. Whites are more involved in professional and trade associations, farm organizations, and environmental or animal protection groups. Whites in the region have a higher participation in health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, and country clubs. They have a higher involvement in cultural organizations and neighborhood associations as well.

Education and income are significant factors in the types of organizations to which people belong. Respondents with higher education and income are more affiliated with professional or trade associations, political action groups, social clubs, health clubs, cultural organizations, and social service organizations.

Overall, people over the age of 50 are more actively involved in all types of organizations. However, younger residents join social clubs, fraternities, sororities, and college clubs as well as health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, and swimming pools. Residents who are in their 40's are more likely to be involved in school support groups.

Residents who are married are more likely than those who have never been married to attend religious services, join religious organizations, and are generally more involved in any church-sponsored organizations. They also join neighborhood associations, school support groups, and civic organizations. Marital status is positively related to people acquiring civic skills in organizations such as leading a meeting, writing letters for a group, or making public presentations.

Length of residence is positively related to civic participation. Respondents who have lived in the area for more than twenty years are more likely to attend religious services and participate in religious organizations. Working part-time or full-time is also positively related to civic participation.

See Appendix C for a more complete listing of demographic differences on these items.

V. Political Participation

Political participation gives citizens an opportunity to communicate information to government officials about their concerns and preferences. People have several options for doing this. They can express their views with public officials or by influencing electoral outcomes. They may also give time and effort or money in various political activities. Political participation simply refers to any activity that has the intent or effect of influencing government action – either directly or indirectly.¹⁷

General Interest and Attendance at Meetings and Rallies

Respondents were asked:

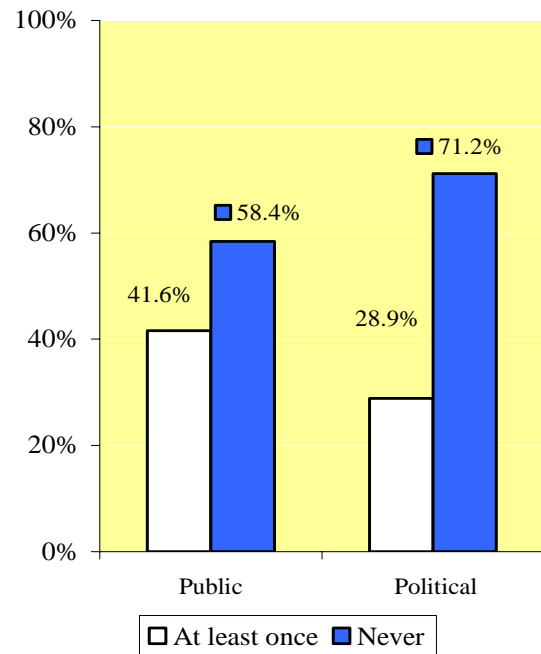
“How interested are you in politics and national affairs?”

More than seventy (71.9%) percent said they are “very interested” or “somewhat interested.” Another 17.8 percent said they were “slightly interested.” One out of ten (10.3%) said they have no interest in politics at all.

General interest in politics can be measured by considering the level of participation in public meetings where there is a discussion of community or school affairs or attendance at political meetings and rallies. Respondents were more likely to say they have never participated in these activities.

Thirty (30.5%) percent said they had attended public meetings “a few times,” and eleven (11.1%) percent said they had attended a public meeting at least once. Respondents were less likely to have attended a political meeting or rally. Fifteen (15.1%) percent said they had attended political meetings or rallies “a few times.” Almost fourteen (13.8%) percent said they had only attended a political meeting or rally once.

Figure V-1: Attend Public or Political Meetings



Voting Participation

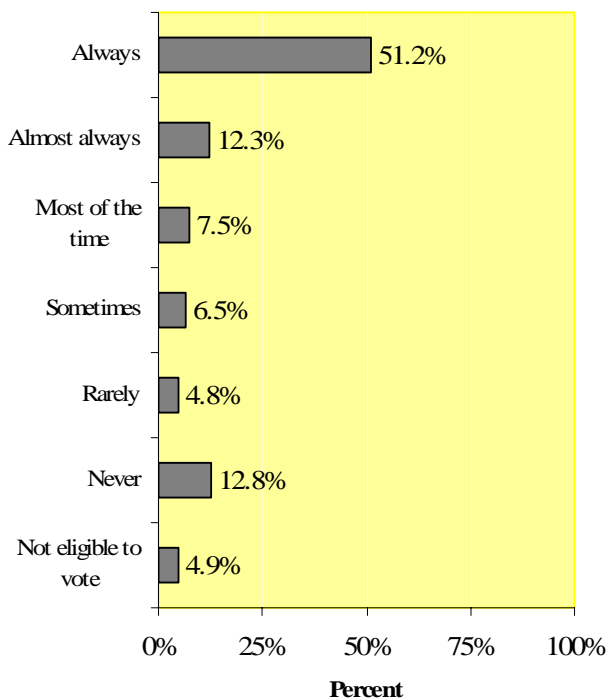
Elections are scheduled opportunities for citizens to officially register their preferences. Since each voter casts a single ballot and because each vote has equal weight, elections are an equalizing device.¹⁸ Everyone has the same opportunity to express their opinion. Nearly ninety (88.8%) of respondents said they were registered to vote, and almost 93 percent (92.7%) said they voted in the 2008 presidential election. These percentages are higher than those seen in most general population surveys, and they probably reflect the heightened rates of interest and participation that were generated by the highly competitive and historic 2008 presidential election campaigns.

When asked how often they voted in city or local elections, more than seventy (71%) percent said they voted “most of the time,” “almost always,” or “always.” More than fifty (51.2%) said they “always” vote in city or local elections. Some respondents (17.6%) said they “rarely” or “never” vote in city or local elections. (See Figure V-2).

¹⁷ Verba, Schlozman, and Brady. (2002) *Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics*.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Figure V-2: Voted in City or Local Elections



This result does not differ greatly from other surveys considered in this report. In the national AARP study, nearly three-fourths of the respondents (74%) said they vote in local elections “always” or “almost always.” Eight percent (8%) said they rarely vote and sixteen percent (16%) said they “never” vote. In the Northwest Area Foundation study, 71.4 percent said they “always” or “almost always” vote; 10.6 percent said they vote “most of the time,” 5.7 percent vote “sometimes,” 7.4 percent vote “rarely,” and 4.5 percent say they “never” vote.

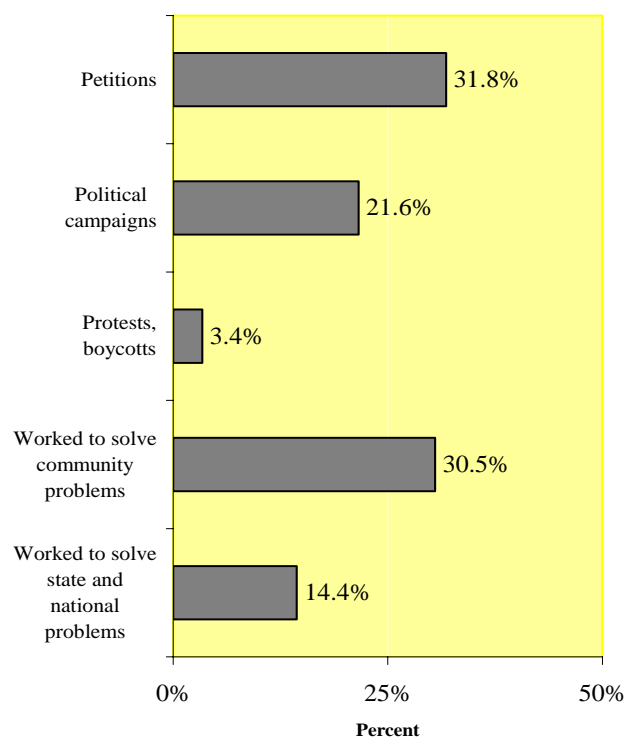
Other Political Activities

There are a number of additional ways in which citizens can be active in their communities and have an influence on governmental decisions. These would include activities such as signing petitions, participating in a political campaign, and participating in a demonstration, protest or boycott. People can also be effective in helping to solve neighborhood or community problems by working together with their neighbors rather than taking on issues individually. Some people also work together to solve problems at the state or national level.

Overall, the results of the survey suggest that people in the Danville Region are not likely to

participate in these types of political activities. In most cases, less than thirty percent said they had participated in any of these activities. (See Figure V-3). Compared to a previous study conducted in the Northwest Area Foundation, residents of the Danville Region indicated significantly less participation than residents in that area. Nearly fifty percent of the residents in northwestern states, in a survey conducted there by the Northwest Area Foundation, said they worked together with members of their community to solve problems compared to only thirty percent of residents in the Danville Region.

Figure V-3: Participation in Political Activities



Other Resources to Solve Problems

Respondents were asked:

“Do you have any connections or resources outside the community that you can draw on for help in solving community problems or issues?”

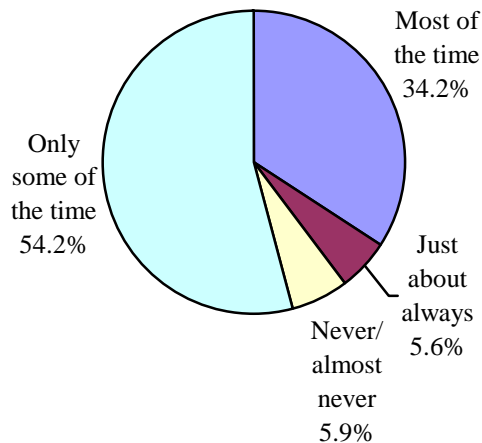
Just over one-fourth (26.9%) of respondents said they have connections or resources outside the community they can draw on for help in solving community problems or issues. Some of the things people mentioned were: friends and relatives, congressmen and elected

officials, the internet, local leaders, churches and religious leaders, and national organizations.

Trust in Government

Respondents were asked how much of the time they can trust the local government to do what is right. Only 5.6 percent said that “just about always” they can trust the government to do what is right. One-third (34.2%) of the respondents said they can trust the government “most of the time.” More than half (54.2%) of the respondents said they only trust the government to do what is right “some of the time.” Nearly six (5.9%) percent said they “never or almost never” trust the local government to do what is right.

Figure V-4: Trust in Government



Compared to the Social Benchmark study, Danville residents indicated a slightly higher level of trust in government. Nearly one in four said they trust the government “just about always” or “most of the time.” However a larger percentage of Danville residents said they only trust the government to do what is right “some of the time” compared to respondents in the Social Benchmark study and the AARP study. More than fifty percent (54.2%) of Danville residents trust the government to do what is right “some of the time” compared to 45.6% in the Social Benchmark study and 41% in the AARP national study.

Demographic Differences in Political Participation

Ninety-seven (97%) percent of Caswell County residents said they were registered to vote and “always” or “almost always” voted in local

elections. Residents of Pittsylvania County said they often sign petitions.

Gender and race were not significant factors in determining the level of political participation in the community. However, education and income were both positively related to levels of political participation. One hundred percent of respondents with a college degree said they voted in the 2008 presidential election. Residents with higher education are also more likely to work with the others to solve community as well as state and national level problems.

Age, education, and income are strong predictors of trust in government. Older residents are more interested in politics and national affairs, are more likely to be registered to vote, and say they “always” or “almost always” vote in local elections. Residents in their 30’s are more likely to sign petitions and attend public meetings. They also are more likely to work with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level.

People who are married show stronger interest in politics and national affairs. They attend public meetings and political rallies. Being married is a strong predictor of participation in political campaigns and voting frequency. Married residents are more likely to say that they trust the government to do what is right “just about always” or “most of the time.”

Home ownership is another strong predictor of interest in politics and national affairs. More than ninety-six (96%) percent of homeowners voted in the 2008 presidential election and more than eighty (82.7%) say they “always” or “almost always” vote in local elections.

Length of residence and employment status are both related to trust in the government and political participation. Long-time residents show a stronger level of trust in the government to do what is right than newer residents in the community. Retirees are more likely to say they trust in the government. Those who work full-time are more likely to say they work with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level. Retirees are also more likely to participate in activities at this level.

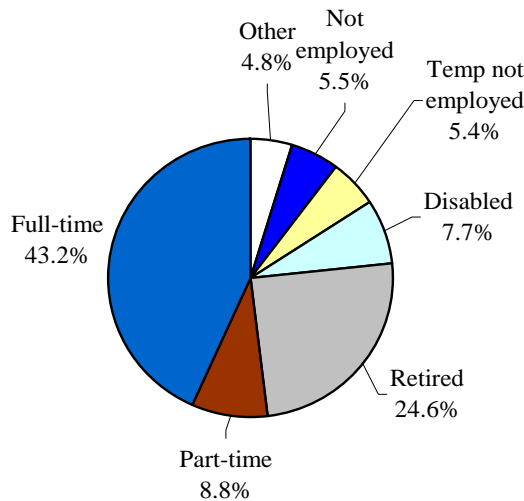
VI. People in the Economy

Employment is one aspect of community life that impacts the quality of life in the community and the perceptions residents have about their community. Meaningful employment and the satisfaction people experience in their job can often impact other aspects of community life. Relationships within the work community and the level of connectedness people have with others at work provide needed resources beyond simply compensation for work.

Employment

Only fifty-two percent of respondents indicated they are working full-time or part-time; 43.2 percent were working full-time and an additional 8.8 percent were working part-time. A significant number of respondents were retired (24.6%). Those not employed comprised 7.7 permanently disabled, 5.4 percent who were temporarily laid off or disabled, 5.5 percent currently unemployed, 2.3 percent homemakers, 2 percent students, and less than 1 percent who gave “other” as their response.

Figure VI-1: Employment

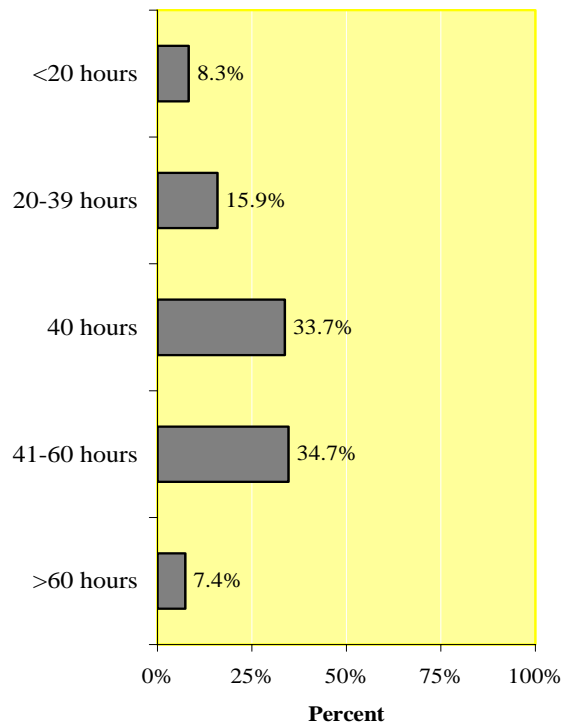


More than half (54.6%) of residents of the region were employed full-time or part-time work in Danville City. Eighteen (18.6%) percent said they work in Pittsylvania County and five (5.1%) percent said they work in Caswell County, NC. More than fifteen (15.4%) percent of respondents said they work more than one paid job.

Two out of ten (21.7%) said they work outside the Danville Region. Several indicated they work in Altavista, Campbell County, Greensboro, Lynchburg, Martinsville, and Rockingham County.

Seven (7.4%) percent said they work more than 60 hours per week on average. One-third (34.7%) average 41-60 hours per week in all jobs including any extra jobs or paid work they do at home, and one-third (33.7%) work an average of 40 hours per week. One-fourth (24.2%) of those who work average less than forty hours per week.

Figure VI-2: Hours Worked



When asked about their commuting time to work, respondents gave answers between one minute and 180 minutes. The average commuting time was approximately 19 minutes. Fifty-eight (58.8) percent said they commute fifteen minutes or less to work. Eighty-seven (87.8%) said they commute thirty minutes or less.

Perceptions of Work

Respondents were read a list of statements regarding their perceptions of their work and asked to say if they “strongly agree,” “somewhat agree,” “somewhat disagree,” or “strongly disagree” with them. Overall, the response to these statements, aimed at finding out about people’s engagement with their work and the sense of meaning that they may gain from work, was very positive.

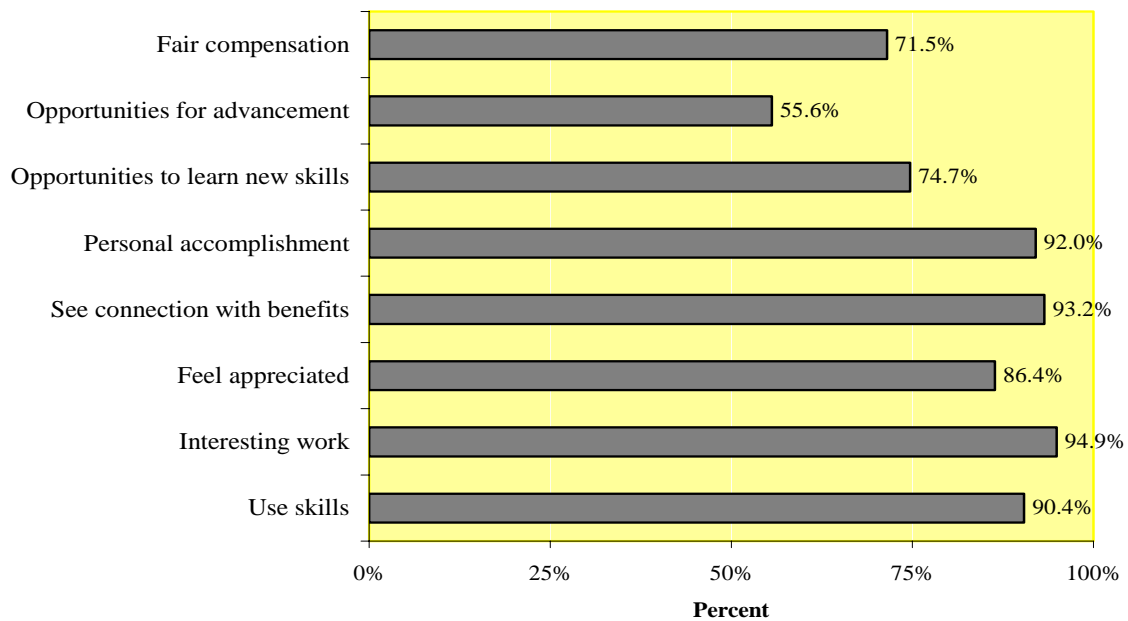
Most respondents agree that they find their work to be interesting (94.9%) and they see the connection between the work they do and the benefits received by others (93.2%). However,

respondents were not as positive about opportunities to learn new skills (74.7%) and fair compensation (71.5%). Satisfaction drops further with only half of the respondents (55.6%) saying they “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” that they have opportunities for advancement.

The following figure (Figure VI-3) shows the percent of respondents who “strongly agree” or “somewhat agree” with the statements regarding their perceptions of work.

The picture that emerges is of a somewhat underemployed labor force. Those who do have jobs are highly engaged with their work and most find their jobs to be personally rewarding.

Figure VI-3: Perceptions of Work

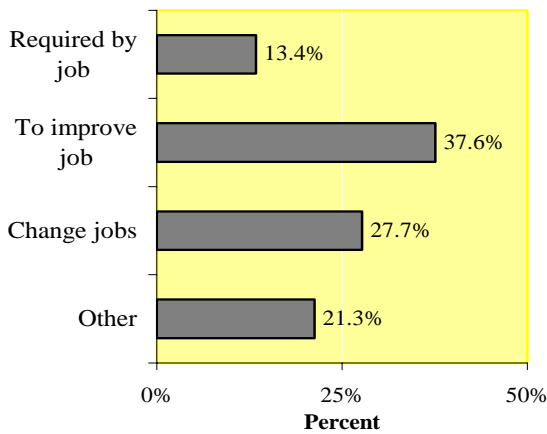


Respondents who are currently employed were asked if they were required to obtain a specific degree or certification other than a high school diploma for their current position. Forty-three (43.4%) percent said they did receive a specific degree or certification for their position.

When asked if they would be likely to take a special course if given the opportunity, 64 percent said they were “very likely” or “somewhat likely” to take advantage of an opportunity for additional training.

When asked what the one reason is that they might get special training, 37.6 percent said “to improve their current job.”

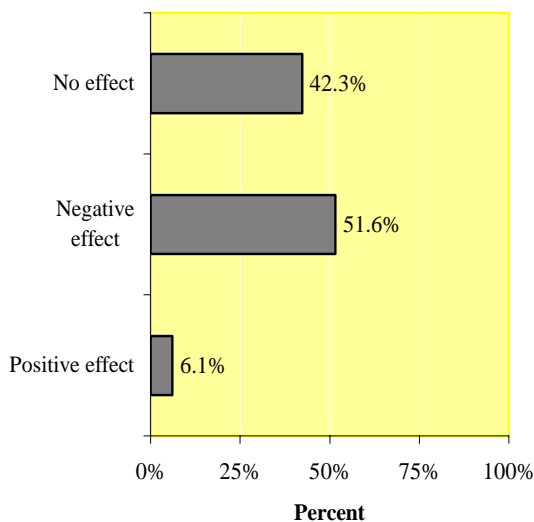
Figure VI-4: Reasons for Special Training



Economic Situation

In light of the recent economic situation in our country, respondents were asked if they had been affected by the recent economic downturn. More than fifty (51.6%) percent said they had been negatively affected; however forty-two (42.3%) percent said they had not been affected by the economic situation. Six percent said they have been positively affected in some way by the economic situation of the country.

Figure VI-5: Affected by the Economic Situation



The main reason respondents gave for how the economic downturn has affected them negatively was the “higher cost of living due to higher energy costs.” More than a third of the respondents (38.7%) percent said they were

affected by the higher cost of living. More than one-third (34.3%) of the respondents said they were affected by a “loss or reduction of income.” One-fourth (27.5%) said it had gotten “harder to pay bills and make ends meet.” “Loss of job” had affected 25.6 percent and 11.4 percent said they “cannot find a new job.” These high figures reflect the severity of the current economic crisis on the Danville Region.

Demographic Differences in Employment and Experiences with the Economy

Residents who work full or part-time were asked about their level of agreement with several statements about their work environment and the meaning they get from their work. One hundred (100%) percent of the residents from Caswell County said that their job gives them a feeling of personal accomplishment.

Females were more likely than males to say that a specific degree or certification was required for their current position. They were also more likely to say they would take a special course if given the opportunity.

Whites were more likely than blacks to say that their job makes good use of their skills and abilities. They also were more likely to say that their pay is about the same or better than they might receive elsewhere.

Higher education and income were positively related to job satisfaction by respondents. Higher education related to feeling appreciated, respected, and valued as well as feelings of personal accomplishment. Higher income was related to opportunities to learn new skills and opportunities for advancement.

Age and marital status were not significantly related to ratings of the work environment. Homeowners gave higher ratings for fair compensation and opportunities to learn new skills. Newer residents (less than 2 years) seemed to find work more interesting and found opportunities to learn new skills.

See Appendix C for a more complete listing of demographic differences on these items.

VII. Children and Schools

One of the concerns expressed by the Danville Regional Foundation was the perception of residents in the Danville Region about children. How do they rate the quality of education children are receiving, and do people feel that children have to move away from the area in order to make a good living when they have graduated from school?

Raising Children

More than three-fourths (75.1%) of respondents said that the Danville Region is a good place to raise children. Of those, twenty-eight (28.8%) said it is a “very good” place to raise children, and one out of ten said it is an “excellent” place to raise children. However, 24.9 percent rate Danville as being “only fair” or a “poor” place to raise children.

Compared to the 2006 Commonwealth Education Poll,¹⁹ a survey of Virginians sponsored by the Commonwealth Educational Policy Institute, residents of the Danville Region were more likely to say that the schools have “gotten better” in terms of providing the education necessary for getting a job and also for going to college.

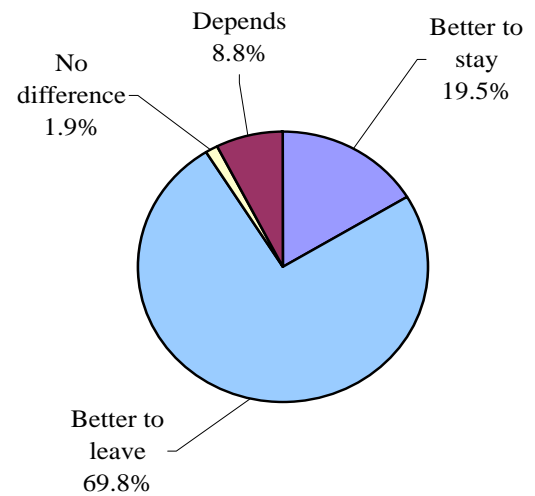
However, when rating the education provided by schools, residents of Danville gave slightly lower ratings than residents in a previous study conducted in a suburban area of Richmond.²⁰ The rating of the Danville Region as a place to raise children is also lower. Nearly ninety-three percent (92.9%) of respondents in the previous study rated their county as being an “excellent,” “very good,” or “good” place to raise children compared to 75.1% who gave this rating about the Danville Region.

¹⁹ Commonwealth Education Poll (2006) conducted by the VCU Center for Public Service/Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory for the Commonwealth Educational Policy Institute.

²⁰ Ellis, James M.; Diop, Abdoulaye; Guterbock, Thomas M.; Kim, Young; and Rexrode, Deborah. (2008). *Chesterfield County Citizen Satisfaction Survey*.

Everyone hopes for a good life for their children. Nearly seventy (69.8%) percent of respondents said when a child from the Danville Region is ready to leave home, it is better for them to move to some other area. Almost twenty percent (19.5%) said it is better for them to stay in the area. About nine percent (8.8%) said it “depends.”

Figure VII-1: What is Best for Children

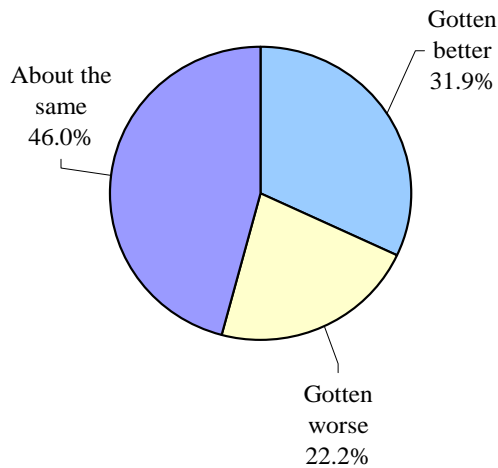


Schools

When asked to rate the education provided by schools in the Danville Region, more than three-fourths (78.2%) rated the schools “good,” “very good,” or “excellent.” More than twenty percent (21.8%) rated the schools as “fair” or “poor.”

Respondents were then asked whether the schools have “gotten better,” “gotten worse,” or “stayed the same.” One-third (31.9%) of the respondents said the schools had “gotten better,” and twenty-two (22.2%) said they had “gotten worse.” Almost half (46%) said the schools had “stayed about the same.”

Figure VII-2: Change in Education Provided by Schools

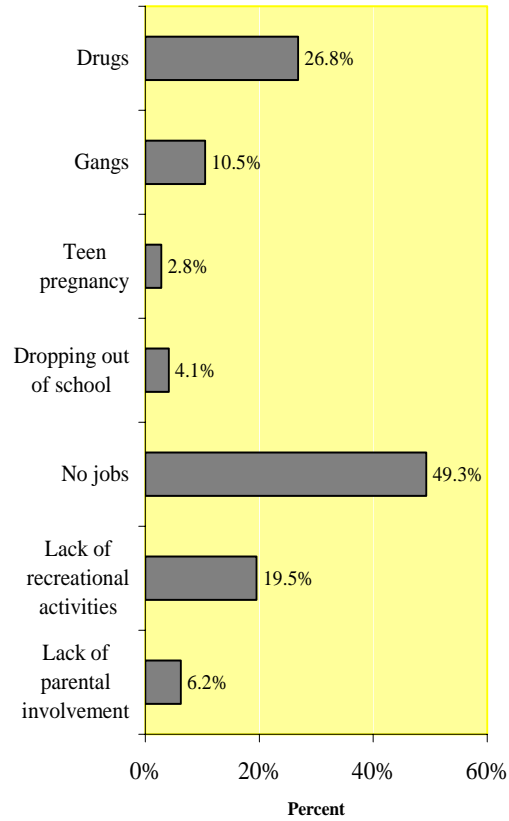


Respondents with children in the public schools were more likely (82.7%) to rate the public schools as “good,” “very good,” or “excellent,” than respondents with children in private schools or home-schooled. Thirty (30.8%) percent of respondents with children in private schools rated the public schools as “fair” or “poor.” More than two-thirds (66.7%) of the respondents who home-school their children rated the public schools as “fair” or “poor.”

Challenges

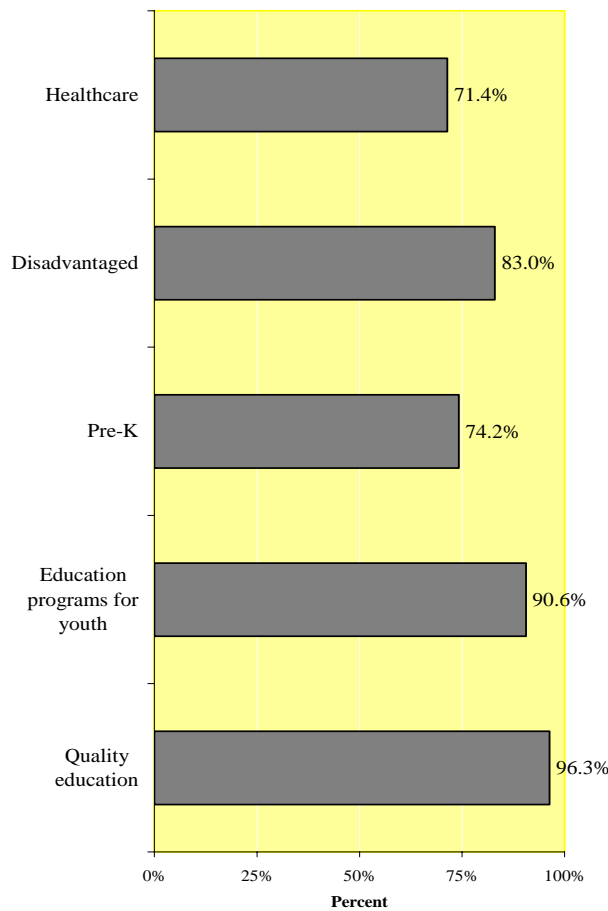
Respondents were asked to name the biggest challenges facing children and youth in the Danville Region. Of those responses, nearly 50 percent said that the biggest challenge is “no jobs.” One-fourth (26.8%) of the responses said that drugs are a significant challenge to the children and youth. About thirty percent selected “other” and listed peer pressure, not enough cultural activities, crime, the cost of getting a college education, guns and violence, lack of opportunities, and racism as some of the challenges facing the children and youth in Danville. Many said there is just not enough for children and youth to do outside the educational system. Figure VII-3 shows the items selected the most. (Percentages add to more than 100% because respondents could select more than one challenge.)

Figure VII-3: Challenges for Children and Youth



Resources

Respondents were given a list of items concerning children and youth and asked to rate how important it is for their community to devote resources to these programs and opportunities. The list included support for quality education, support for educational programs for youth, support for affordable pre-Kindergarten opportunities, support for services to disadvantaged children and families, and support for opportunities for free healthcare for low-income families. Respondents were asked to rate each of these items as being “very important,” “somewhat important” or “not important” for their community. Figure VII-4 shows the percentage of those who said these were “very important.” Quality education and educational programs for youth topped the list of priorities for the survey respondents.

Figure VII-4: Important Resources

Demographic Differences in Opinions of Children and Schools

Residents of Caswell County have a higher percentage of children in public schools while residents of Pittsylvania County have a larger percentage of children being home-schooled. Caswell County residents were also more likely to rate the region as being an “excellent” or “very good” place to raise children.

Females were more likely to say that over the past five years, the schools have gotten better. They were most supportive of support services for the disadvantaged.

Race was definitely a factor in relation to the support of public schools. One hundred (100%) percent of the children of black respondents in our sample attend public schools. One-fourth of white residents attend private schools and one out of ten has children who are home-schooled.

Black residents support affordable pre-kindergarten (100%).

Children of residents with lower income and education were more likely to be attending public schools, and were more likely to rate the education provided by public schools as “excellent” or “very good.” Residents with higher income strongly supported education programs for youth while residents with lower income support free healthcare.

Older residents gave higher ratings to the Danville Region as a place to raise children and rated the education provided by public schools as “excellent” or “very good.” Younger residents showed strong support for services for the disadvantaged.

Married respondents rated the Danville Region as a good place to raise children and rated the education provided by the schools as “excellent,” “very good,” or “good.” Widowed and separated respondents show strong support for affordable pre-Kindergarten, education programs for youth, support services for the disadvantaged, and support for free healthcare.

Length of residence is positively related to thinking the region is a good place to raise children and to higher ratings of the education provided by public schools. Long-time residents were more likely to say the schools have gotten better in providing job skills for students.

Residents who are temporarily laid off or disabled or currently unemployed showed strong support for affordable pre-Kindergarten, support services for the disadvantaged, and support for free healthcare.

See Appendix C for a more complete listing of demographic differences on these items.

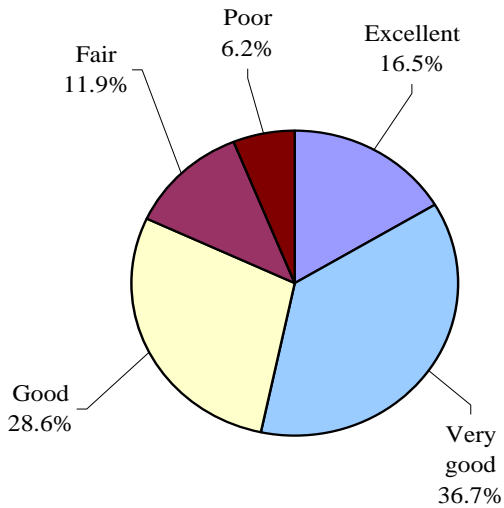
VIII. Health Issues

One supplemental purpose of this survey was to get an overall picture of the health of people in communities within the Danville Region. The first step was to get the respondents' perspective on their overall health now and compared to one year ago.

Overall Health

Respondents, for the most part, are in good health. More than fifty percent (53.3%) said they were in "excellent" or "very good" health. Another one-fourth of the respondents (28.6%) said they were in "good" health. Eighteen percent rated their health as "fair" or "poor."

Figure VIII-1: Overall Health Status

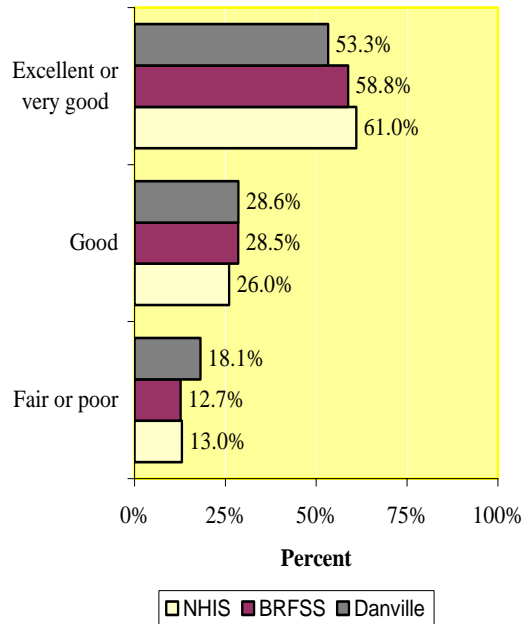


The overall health status of residents in the Danville Region is lower than either state or national norms. In the 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey, sponsored by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, 58.8% percent of respondents in the Commonwealth of Virginia rated their overall health status as "excellent" or "very good;" 28.5 percent rated their health as "good;" and 12.7 percent rated their health as "fair" or "poor."

In a recent nationwide survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, 61 percent of adults 18 years of age and over were in

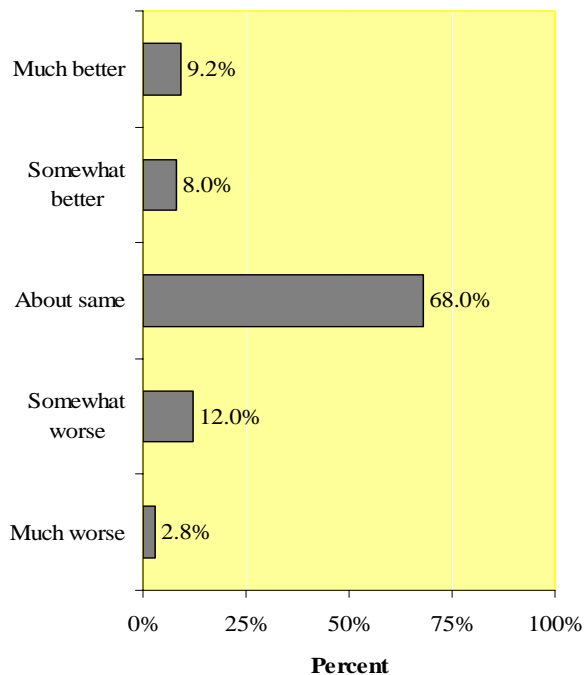
excellent or very good health, 26 percent were in good health, and 13 percent were in fair or poor health.²¹

Figure VIII-2: Overall Health Comparisons



Compared to one year ago, sixty-eight (68%) percent said their health was about the same as one year ago, and 17.2 percent said their health was "somewhat better" or "much better" than one year ago. Twelve (12%) percent said their health was "somewhat worse" than one year ago.

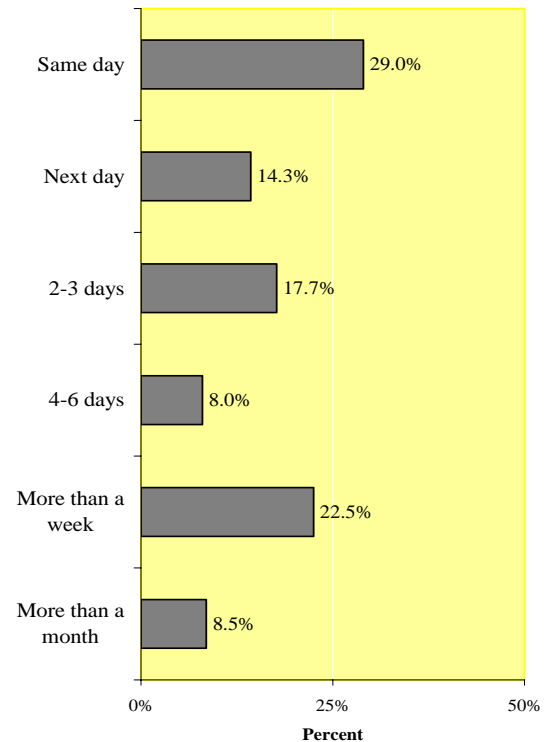
²¹ Pleis, Jr., Lucas J.W. (2009) *Summary health statistics for U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey*.

Figure VIII-3: Health Comparison to One Year Ago

Access to Doctors

More than two-thirds (66.5%) of respondents said they had called a doctor's office in the Danville Region for an appointment. Those who had contacted a doctor for an appointment found it fairly easy to get an appointment when needed. Eighty-seven (87.6%) percent said it was "very easy" or "somewhat easy" to get an appointment when needed. Only 12.4% found it "somewhat difficult" or "very difficult" to get an appointment.

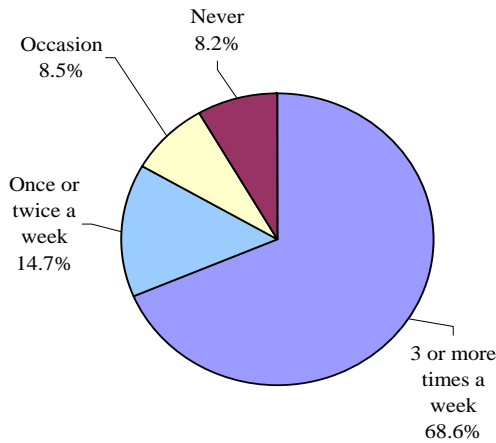
Just under fifty percent (43.3%) were able to get an appointment the same day or the very next day. One-fourth (25.7%) of the respondents had to wait anywhere from two to six days to get an appointment. One-fourth (22.5%) had to wait more than a week, but less than a month to get an appointment. Only 8.5 percent had to wait longer than a month.

Figure VIII-4: Waiting Time for a Doctor's Appointment

Children's Activities

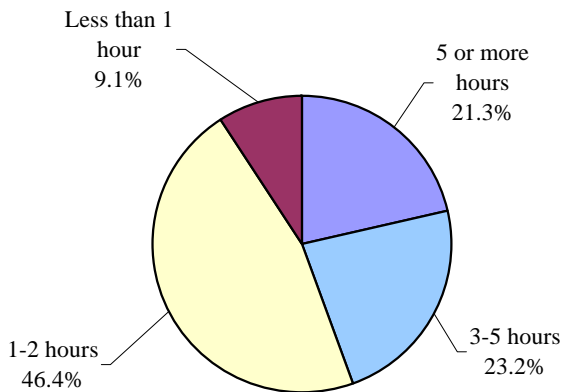
Some concern has been expressed about the overall health of the children in the Danville Region. In order to make a quick assessment of that, respondents with children were asked to describe the level of activity of one child selected (at random) by the interviewer. More than two-thirds (68.6%) of the respondents indicated that their child participates in some type of physical activity "three or more times a week." Nearly fifteen (14.7%) percent participate in physical activity "once or twice a week." This would suggest that children are somewhat active. To assess this further, it would be necessary to determine the body mass index for children to determine if the level of activity is enough to keep children at the appropriate weight for their age and height.

Figure VIII-5: Level of Physical Activity for Children



However, one indirect test of a child’s physical activity is to measure the number of hours the child spends watching television. These numbers were a little more disconcerting. One-fourth (21.3%) of the children, about which respondents reported, spend 5 or more hours a day watching television. Another one-fourth (23.2%) spend 3-5 hours a day watching television. More than fifty percent (55.5%) of the children discussed in this survey spent less than 3 hours per day watching television.

Figure VIII-6: Hours Watching Television



In the 2008 General Social Survey (GSS), a national survey of social trends, only 11.2 percent of the respondents said they watch television for 5 or more hours; 34.9 percent watch television 3-5 hours a day; and 54 percent watch television less than 3 hours a day.

Demographic Differences in Health Indicators

There were no significant differences regarding overall health status by geographic areas. Nearly eighty percent (82.1%, 82.4% and 78.2%) of respondents in all three geographic locations said their overall health status was “excellent,” “very good,” and “good.”

Females are more likely to call for doctor’s appointments. There were no other significant differences by gender and none by race. Education and income are positively related to higher ratings of overall health status. Respondents with higher education were also more likely to call for doctor’s appointments and say that it is “very easy” or “somewhat easy” to get appointments.

Married respondents gave higher ratings of overall health status than divorced or widowed respondents. Work status is also positively related to better overall health status. Those who are working full-time were more likely to say they have “excellent,” “very good,” or “good” overall health than respondents who have been laid off or are retired.

IX. Summary and Conclusion

The preceding sections of this report describe the various factors that have been identified as contributing to the level of social capital residents perceive in the communities in which they live, and to the vitality and capacities of the community as a whole.

The 7.30 satisfaction mean rating for quality of life in the Danville Region (rated on a scale from 1 to 10) is an indication of the high regard the residents have for the quality of life in the Danville Region. Residents of Caswell County and Pittsylvania County rate the quality of life higher than those who live in Danville City. Long-time residents are concerned about the quality of life in the Danville Region in the future.

Social Capital Indicators

Overall, the residents of the Danville Region have a strong sense of community. They feel a sense of belonging and feel it is important for them to live in this particular area. Most residents have neighbors or relatives in their neighborhood or close by to support them. They also feel they have an impact in making their community a better place to live. Some expressed concern for safety in shopping areas. Overall, their level of community attachment is at parity with the national average.

Residents are actively involved in religious organizations and support school activities. However, only a small percentage of residents participate to the level of acquiring civic skills such as leading a meeting, giving a presentation, or writing a letter for an organization. This finding points to a possible need for programs in the area that directly foster leadership and civic involvement.

While the 2008 presidential election generated a significant amount of interest in politics, most residents are not significantly involved beyond registering and voting. Only one-third of respondents indicated that they have been actively involved in political activities such as petitions, political campaigns, and working with others in their community to solve problems.

Economic Situation

In light of the economic situation in our country, respondents were asked if they had been affected by the recent economic downturn. More than fifty (51.6%) percent said they had been negatively affected. A significant number of residents are currently unemployed, temporarily laid off or disabled, and only working part-time. While most of employed residents said they derive meaning from their work and feel a sense of accomplishment, a significant number of those in the work force are working more than 40 hours a week and holding more than one job in order to make ends meet.

Schools and Children

More than three-fourths (75.1%) of respondents said that the Danville Region is a good place to raise children. However, compared to a previous study in a suburban area of Richmond, the rating of the Danville Region as a place to raise children is much lower. Nearly seventy percent of respondents said when a child is ready to leave home, it is better for them to move to some other area.

In the opinion of our respondents, the biggest challenge affecting children and youth in the Danville Region is the lack of jobs. Respondents showed strong support for quality education and youth education programs to provide a better quality of life for their children and youth.

Health indicators

Overall perception of the health of residents in the Danville Region is good, but falls short of state and national norms. While some residents have difficulty getting healthcare, most indicated they are able to get doctor's appointments when they need them. Respondents also indicated a need for more activities to keep their children active. Children and youth in the Danville Region spend a significant amount of time each day watching television.

Comparisons

The results of the 2009 Danville Social Capital Survey have been compared to some county, regional, state, and national studies. These comparisons suggest that the residents of the Danville Region have a strong sense of connectedness to their communities and neighborhoods evidenced by the number of neighbors they know.

However, compared to a national study conducted in 1997 for AARP, Danville residents do not appear to be as connected. While they have between 6 and 10 neighbors they know, they were not likely to say they knew 11 or more as in the AARP study.

Further comparisons suggest that while residents of the Danville Region are somewhat connected to their community or neighborhood by belonging to various community and civic organizations, they are not as involved in these organizations as the AARP study respondents. They are also less likely to be taking leadership positions and getting involved in community action or working to help solve problems in their community. They feel connected but are not civically engaged in the community.

Compared to the Commonwealth Education Poll²², residents of the Danville Region were more likely to say that the schools have “gotten better” in terms of providing the education necessary for getting a job and also for going to college. However, when rating the education provided by schools, residents of the Danville Region gave slightly lower ratings than residents in a previous study conducted in a suburban area of Richmond²³. They also expressed higher concern for safety in the schools.

Conclusion

Any assessment of social capital in the Danville Region must recognize that some forms of civic engagement are closely correlated with socio-economic status. In a region suffering from economic setbacks, lack of education and income among residents will have an effect on how involved they are in civic life. Taking these factors into account, overall the level of social capital is fairly strong in terms of community attachment, social connectedness and religious involvement, but in need of development in areas of civic engagement. This survey thus points to areas, subgroups and arenas of activity where the Danville Region may be able to improve the level of civic engagement, the strength of social capital and hence the quality of life for its residents.

²² Commonwealth Education Poll (2006) conducted by the VCU Center for Public Service/Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory for the Commonwealth Educational Policy Institute.

²³ Ellis, James M.; Diop, Abdoulaye; Guterbock, Thomas M.; Kim, Young; and Rexrode, Deborah. (2008). *Chesterfield County Citizen Satisfaction Survey*.

**Appendix A:
Questionnaire**

DANVILLE SOCIAL CAPITAL SURVEY 2009¹

INTRO SECTION FOR LISTED AND RDD SAMPLES

{Q: INTRO}

Hello. I'm calling from the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. We are conducting an important survey on behalf of the Danville Regional Foundation to learn more about life in your community and how people spend their time these days. Your household was selected at random to be part of our sample. My name is _____ and it will take me just a minute to select one person in your household to participate.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 NO ANSWER/TEMP UNAVAIL | 5 IMMEDIATE HANGUP |
| 2 BUSY/NETWORK BUSY | 6 IMMEDIATE REFUSAL |
| 3 ANS MACH/VOICEMAIL | 7 CALLBACK/CALL LANDLINE |
| 4 BAD NUMBER/CELLPHONE | 8 GO ON |

[IF FINISHING INCOMPLETE SURVEY]

Hello. I'm calling from the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. We are conducting an important survey on behalf of the Danville Regional Foundation. We had started a survey with _____ but were unable to complete it at that time. My name is _____. Would this be a good time to finish up the questions?

[IF NECESSARY: "The survey is about life in your community.]

{Q: INTRO2}

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY - We're calling from the University of Virginia on behalf of the Danville Regional Foundation. We're not selling anything. We're conducting a survey of residents in your community.

{Q: ADULTRES}

First, I need to confirm that you are at least 18 years old, and that you live at the residence I am calling. [IF NECESSARY SAY: Your answers are confidential, and we don't use anybody's name.]

- 1 R IS RESIDENT ADULT, PROCEED
- 2 R IS NOT RESIDENT OR ADULT, WE NEED TO GET ONE
- 3 REFUSED

{Q: ADCOME}

If R is not resident or adult in ADULTRES, ASK

Can you ask someone 18 or older who lives in your house to come to the phone?

- 1 YES, ASKING RESIDENT ADULT TO COME TO THE PHONE
- 2 NO, CAN'T ASK RESIDENT ADULT TO COME TO THE PHONE
- 3 REFUSES TO ASK RESIDENT ADULT TO COME TO PHONE

¹ The survey script is reproduced in abbreviated form. Question wording, instructions, and key definitions are reproduced in full from the actual computer-aided script used in interviewing. The sequence of questions follows the order in which they were presented to the respondent. Only responses in lower case were read by the interviewer, while responses in upper case were not read. Bold text comments are included solely in the Appendix to indicate programming notes.

{Q: ADCALLBK}

If NO to ADCOME, ASK

Would it be possible to reach an adult at another time?

- 1 YES, SCHEDULE CALLBACK
- 2 NO (OR NOT SURE), ADULT NOT AVAILABLE DURING STUDY PERIOD
- 3 REFUSED

{Q: REINTRO}

Hello. I'm calling from the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. We are conducting an important survey on behalf of the Danville Regional Foundation to learn more about life in your community and how people spend their time these days.

Your household was selected at random to be part of our sample. My name is _____ and it will take me just a minute to select one person in your household to participate.. Would you be willing to help us out by answering a few questions?

- 1 R1 READY, PROCEED
- 2 R1 CALLBACK
- 3 R1 REFUSED

{Q: CONFIRM}

First, I need to know in what county/independent city do you live?

- 1 CITY OF DANVILLE, VIRGINIA
- 2 PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
- 3 CASWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
- 4 [OTHER COUNTY/INDEPENDENT CITY NAMED]
- 5 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[IV: If respondent says they live in Chatham, Hurt, or Gretna, select "2" for Pittsylvania County. If answer is 4, then TERMINATE]

{Q: HOWMANY}

First of all, could you please tell me how many adults 18 and over there are in your household including yourself? TYPE "99" FOR REFUSED (GO TO Q:LASTBDA2)

- If there is only 1 person in the household, then skip to R1GO. If there are 2 persons in the household, then 50% skip to R1GO and the other 50% go on to the next question.
- If there are 3 persons in the household, then 33% skip to R1GO and the other 67% go on to the next question.
- If there are 4 persons in the household, then 25% skip to R1GO and the other 75% go on to the next question.
- And so on.

{Q: LASTBDAY}

The computer has randomly determined that one of the adults other than yourself should be selected for the rest of the interview.

To help us select this person, do you know who has had the most recent birthday among these adults? [IF NECESSARY SAY: I don't mean the youngest person in your house; I mean the last one to have had a birthday according to the calendar.]

- 1R1 says YES, KNOWS OTHER ADULT HAD LAST BIRTHDAY
 2R1 SAYS DOESN'T KNOW WHO HAD LAST BIRTHDAY
 3REF TO SAY WHO HAD LAST BIRTHDAY / R1 REFUSES TO CONTINUE
 If answer = 1 then skip to R2COME
 If answer = 2 then go on to R2KISH
 If answer = 3 TERMINATE

{Q: LASTBDA2}

IF (HOWMANY = 99)

Then our next selection criterion is to select the person who has had the most recent birthday among adults in the household. Do you know who that is or would that be you?

IF NECESSARY: I mean the resident over 18 to have had a birthday

- 1 R1 says YES, I HAD LAST BIRTHDAY
- 2 R1 says YES, KNOWS OTHER ADULT HAD LAST BIRTHDAY
- 3 R1 SAYS DOESN'T KNOW WHO HAD LAST BIRTHDAY
- 4 REF TO SAY WHO HAD LAST BIRTHDAY / R1 REFUSES TO CONTINUE

If answer = 1 then skip to R1GO

If answer = 2 then skip to R2COME

If answer = 3 or 4 TERMINATE

{Q: R2KISH}

If you do not know the last birthday person, could you tell me the first name of the other adults in the household?

- 1 R1 SAYS YES
- 2 R1 DOESN'T KNOW
- 3 R1 REFUSES TO CONTINUE

{Q: R2Names}

Now, the computer will randomly select a name from the list of names as you tell them to me. Please say the names now

INTERVIEWER: HIT 1 EACH TIME A NAME IS SPOKEN OUT

{Q: R1GO}

Okay, let's get started, and I want to remind you that all of your answers are confidential, and you can decline to answer any question at any time. If you have any questions as we go along, please feel free to ask.

- 1 R1 READY, PROCEED
- 2 R1 CALLBACK [GET NAME OF R1 FOR CALLBACK MESSAGE LINE]
- 3 R1 REFUSED

{Q: R2COME}

If LASTBDAY is other adult, ASK

Can you ask that person to come to the phone?

- 1 YES, R1 ASKING R2 TO COME TO PHONE
- 2 NO, CAN'T ASK R2 TO COME TO PHONE
- 3 R1 REFUSES TO ASK PERSON TO COME TO PHONE

{Q: R2CALLBK}

If NO to R2COME, ASK

Would it be possible to reach this person at another time?

- 1 YES, SCHEDULE CALLBACK
- 2 NO (OR NOT SURE), R2 IS NOT AVAILABLE DURING STUDY PERIOD
- 3 REFUSED

{Q: R2INTRO}

If R2 IS SELECTED to NEWBDAY, ASK

Hello. I'm calling from the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. We are conducting an important survey on behalf of the Danville Regional Foundation to learn more about life in your community and how people spend their time these days.

Your household was selected at random to be part of our sample, and you were randomly selected as the person in your household to participate. My name is _____, and if this is a good time we can go ahead and get started.

- 1 R2 READY, PROCEED
- 2 R2 CALLBACK [GET NAME OF R2 FOR CALLBACK MESSAGE LINE]
- 4 R2 CAME TO PHONE, BUT REFUSED [WE CANNOT SWITCH BACK TO R1]
- 3 R2 WOULD NOT COME TO PHONE [CANNOT SWITCH BACK TO R1]

{Q: R2GO}

If R2 READY to R2INTRO, ASK

Okay, let's get started, and I want to remind you that all of your answers are confidential, and you can decline to answer any question at any time. If you have any questions as we go along, please feel free to ask.

- 1 R1 READY [GO TO CELLPHONE]
- 2 R1 CALLBACK [GET NAME OF R2 FOR CALLBACK MESSAGE LINE]
- 3 R1 REFUSES

[IV: IF NECESSARY: This survey is being conducted by the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. The survey should take approximately 20 minutes, depending on your answers.]

INTRO SECTON FOR CELL PHONE SAMPLE

{Q: INTRO}*

Hello. I'm calling from the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. We are conducting an important survey on behalf of the Danville Regional Foundation to learn more about life in your community and how people spend their time these days. Your cell phone number was randomly selected to be part of our sample this year. If you are currently doing any activity that requires your full attention, I need to call you back at a later time.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 NO ANSWER/TEMP UNAVAIL | 5 IMMEDIATE HANGUP |
| 2 BUSY /NETWORK BUSY | 6 IMMEDIATE REFUSAL |
| 3 ANS MACH/VOICEMAIL/SYSTEM MSG | 7 CALLBACK/CALL LANDLINE |
| 4 BAD NUMBER | 8 GO ON |

[IF FINISHING INCOMPLETE SURVEY]

Hello. I'm calling from the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia. We are conducting an important survey on behalf of the Danville Regional Foundation. We had started a survey with you but were unable to complete it. My name is _____. Would this be a good time to finish up the questions? [IF NECESSARY: The survey is about life in your community.]

{Q: INTRO2}*

Your household was selected at random to be part of our sample. My name is _____ and it will take me just a minute to select one person in your household to participate.

If you would prefer, I would be happy to call you back on a landline phone to conduct this interview at a time that is convenient for you. Qualified respondents will be compensated \$10 for answering our questions.

Danville Regional Foundation will be using the results to try to improve its services and programs.

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY - We're calling from the University of Virginia on behalf of the Danville Regional Foundation. We're not selling anything. We're conducting a survey of residents in your community.

{Q: ADULTCEL}*

First, I need to confirm that you are at least 18 years old.

- 1 YES
- 2 NO [TERMINATE]
- 8 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[IF NO, OR DON'T KNOW/REFUSED SAY:

Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing persons aged 18 or older at this time.

{Q: CONFIRM2}*

I also need to confirm that you are a resident of one of the following areas. In what county/independent city do you live? IF R IS NOT SURE, ASK: To what county/city do you pay the taxes for your vehicle?

- 1 THE CITY OF DANVILLE, VIRGINIA
- 2 PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
- 3 CASWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
- 4 [OTHER COUNTY/INDEPENDENT CITY NAMED]
- 5 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[If answer is 4, then TERMINATE]

{Q: CELLAND}*

To begin we have a few questions about how we reached you. Are we speaking to you on a cellular telephone or on a regular, landline phone located in your home? [IF NECESSARY SAY: By cellular telephone, we mean a telephone that is mobile and usable outside of your neighborhood.]

- 1 CELL PHONE [GO TO CELLUSE]
- 2 REGULAR OR LANDLINE PHONE [GO TO OWNCCELL]
- 3 VOICE OVER IP [VOLUNTEERED] [GO TO OWNCCELL]
- 9 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q: CELLSAFE}

If CELLPHONE=1, ASK

If you are doing something that requires your full attention, then I can call you back at a later time at this number or on a landline phone.

- 1 GO ON
- 2 CALL BACK

{Q: OWNCELL}*
Do you also have a cell phone for your personal use?

- 1 YES [GO TO CELLUSE]
- 2 NO
- 9 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q: CELLUSE}*
Is this cell phone used for ...?

- 1 Personal use only
- 2 Business use only
- 3 Personal and business use
- 4 CALLBACK
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: HAVELINE}*
Do you also have a regular telephone at home?

[IF NECESSARY SAY: By regular telephone, we mean a land line telephone]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 YES, VOICE OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL SERVICE (VOIP)
[VOLUNTEERED]
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

Now, I would like to continue by asking you a few questions concerning where you live.

{Q: DANVILLE}

How long have you lived in the Danville region? [IV: READ IF NECESSARY.]

- 1 Less than six months
- 2 Six months to one year
- 3 One year but less than two years
- 4 Two years but less than five years
- 5 Five years but less than ten years
- 6 Ten years but less than 20 years
- 7 Twenty or more years
- 8 NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: HOWLONG}

How long have you lived at your current address?

- 1 Less than six months
- 2 Six months to one year
- 3 One year but less than two years
- 4 Two years but less than five years
- 5 Five years but less than ten years
- 6 Ten years but less than 20 years
- 7 Twenty or more years
- 8 NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: AREA}

How would you describe the area in which you live?

- 1 An urban area or small city
- 2 A suburban area
- 3 Small town
- 4 A rural village
- 5 Out in the country
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: OWNHOME}

Do you own your home, or are you renting your place of residence?

- 1 Owns [Dwelling is owner-occupied]
- 2 Rents
- 3 Other [SPECIFY:]
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: TYPEHOME}

Which of the following best describes the place where you live?

- 1 Single family dwelling
- 2 Duplex or townhouse
- 3 Apartment or Condominium
- 4 Mobile home or trailer
- 5 Dormitory
- 6 Some other type of structure (specify) _____
- 7 CALLBACK
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

INTERVIEWER: WE ARE INTERVIEWING MOST TYPES OF "GROUP QUARTERS" NOW AS LONG AS THE RESPONDENT IS A (MENTALLY COMPETENT) ADULT. IF YOU ARE UNCERTAIN ABOUT THE APPROPRIATENESS OF YOUR PLACE (A PRISON, FOR EXAMPLE) PLEASE ARRANGE A CALLBACK AND ASK THE SUPERVISOR ABOUT THE PACE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF YOUR RESPONDENT.

{Q: QUALITY}

Please imagine a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 represents the worst possible community in which to live; and 10 represents the best possible community. Where on that scale would you rate [NAME FROM SCREENER] as a place to live?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
WORST BEST

98 DON'T KNOW

99 REFUSED

{Q: YRSAGO}

If DANVILLE>THAN FIVE YEARS, ASK

Where on the same 1 to 10 scale would you say that [NAME FROM SCREENER] stood five years ago?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
WORST BEST

98 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE

99 REFUSED

{Q: FUTUREB}

Now, thinking about the future, where on the same 1 to 10 scale would you say that [NAME FROM SCREENER] will stand five years from now?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
WORST BEST

98 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE

99 REFUSED

{Q: COMPARE}

How would you rate [NAME FROM SCREENER] as a place to live compared to other counties or cities where you have lived?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very Good
- 3 Good
- 4 Only fair
- 5 Poor
- 6 ALWAYS LIVE IN [NAME]
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: NEIGHBOR}

About how many neighbors do you know on a first-name basis?

[DEFINITION IF NECESSARY: "Neighbors are people who live within a short distance of your home."]

- 1 NONE
- 2 1 OR 2
- 3 3 TO 5
- 4 6 TO 10
- 5 11 OR MORE
- 6 NO NEIGHBORS—ISOLATED DWELLING
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED/ NO ANSWER

{Q: DRIVEREL}

Do you have any close relatives who live within 15 minutes drive of your home? [IF NECESSARY: "We mean: driving one way in normal traffic conditions."]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CLOSEREL}

Do you have any close relatives who live within walking distance of your home? [IF NECESSARY: "By close relatives I mean immediate family who are not living with you, and also any other relatives you may have whom you see regularly and feel close to."]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: FIVEYEAR}

Would you like to be living in this same community five years from now?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: EXPECT}

Do you expect to be living in this same community five years from now?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: AFFECTED}

Has the recent economic downturn directly affected your household either positively or negatively?

- 1 Yes, positively affected
- 2 Yes, negatively affected
- 3 No effect
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

[INTERVIEWER: PAUSE BEFORE READING OPTIONS; IF "YES," PROBE: POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY?]

{Q: NEGATIVE}

IF AFFECTED=2, ASK

How has the recent economic downturn affected you negatively? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] IV: READ AS NECESSARY. IF YOU READ THE LIST, READ ALL 10 CHOICES AT A DELIBERATE, MODERATE PACE.

- 1 LOSS OF JOB
- 2 CANNOT FIND A NEW JOB
- 3 LOSS OR REDUCTION OF INCOME
- 4 HARD TO PAY BILLS AND MAKE ENDS MEET
- 5 REDUCED VALUE OF HOME OR PROPERTY
- 6 LOSS OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
- 7 FORECLOSURE
- 8 DECREASED VALUE OF INVESTMENT OR RETIREMENT FUND
- 9 HIGHER COST OF LIVING (ENERGY, HEALTH COSTS, FOR EXAMPLE)
- 10 HIGHER CRIME/GANG ACTIVITIES
- 11 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
- 12 NOTHING SPECIFIC
- 13 DON'T KNOW
- 14 REFUSED

[INTERVIEWER: PROBE FROM LIST IF NEED TO CLARIFY RESPONSE]

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Our next series of questions is about public affairs.

{Q: INTEREST}

How interested are you in politics and national affairs? Are you...

- 1 Very interested
- 2 Somewhat interested
- 3 Only slightly interested
- 4 Not at all interested
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PUBMEET}

How often in the past twelve months have you attended any public meeting in which there was a discussion of community or school affairs?

- 1 A few times
- 2 Once
- 3 Never did this
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: POLMEET}

How often in the past twelve months have you attended a political meeting or rally?

- 1 A few times
- 2 Once
- 3 Never did this
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: VOTE}

Are you currently registered to vote?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Not eligible to vote
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: ELECTION}

Did you vote in the 2008 presidential election?

- 1 Yes, voted
- 2 No, skipped that election
- 3 Was not eligible
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CITYVOTE}

How often do you vote in [CITY OR LOCAL BASED ON SCREENER] OR [CITY OR LOCAL] elections?

- 1 Always
- 2 Almost always
- 3 Most of the time
- 4 Sometimes
- 5 Rarely
- 6 Never
- 7 Was not eligible to vote
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: TRUST}

How much of the time do you think you can trust the local government to do what is right?
Would you say...

- 1 Just about always
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Only some of the time
- 8 NEVER/ALMOST NEVER [VOLUNTEERED]
- 9 DON'T KNOW
- 10 REFUSED

{Q: PETITION}

In the last two years, have you signed a petition? This would include petitions circulated on the internet.

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CAMPAIGN}

In the last two years, have you participated in a political campaign? [IV: CONTRIBUTING MONEY COUNTS AS PARTICIPATION.]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PROTEST}

In the last two years, have you participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PROBLEM}

In the last two years, have you worked with your neighbors to solve a neighborhood or community problem?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: ADVOCATE}

In the last two years, have you worked with others to try and solve a problem at the state or national level?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CONNECT}

Do you have any connections or resources outside the community that you can draw on for help in solving community problems or issues? [IV: If asked: "We mean a person, an organization or source of information outside the community."]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: RESOURCE}

IF CONNECT=1, ASK

What are some of the resources you have to draw on for help in solving community problems?

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

{Q: RELIGION}

Not including weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?

- 1 Every week (or more often)
- 2 Almost every week
- 3 Once or twice a month
- 4 A few times per year
- 5 Less often than that
- 6 Never
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CHURCH}

In the last 12 months, have you been involved in any activities related to religious, spiritual, or church-sponsored groups [such as a homeless shelter, food bank, church committee, choir, or Bible study group]? [IV: IF ASKED, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS, ETC ARE NOT INCLUDED HERE. RECEIVING FOOD FROM A FOOD BANK DOES NOT COUNT AS INVOLVEMENT.]

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: GROUPS}

I'm going to read a list of types of organizations and for each one I'd like to know if you have been a member of any such group during the last twelve months. Please count each of your memberships in only one category as we go through the list.

[DEFINITION IF NECESSARY: "Membership" usually means that your name is on a list of members, that you have certain privileges like voting or getting a newsletter, and often that you have a membership card. Just making a contribution or supporting the organization does not always make you a member.]

- a. Religious organizations, including a church or temple
- b. Political clubs or political party committees
- c. Professional societies, trade or business associations
- d. Labor unions
- e. Farm organizations
- f. Organizations that work on health issues
- g. Environmental or animal protection groups
- h. Other public interest or political action groups
- i. Social clubs, Greek fraternities and sororities, college clubs
- j. Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool
- k. Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations
- l. Hobby, garden, or recreation groups
- m. Literary, art, cultural organizations, historical societies
- n. Veterans' groups
- o. Social service organizations
- p. Neighborhood or homeowners associations
- q. Fraternal groups like Rotary, Elks, Eastern Star, Shriners
- r. PTA, PTO or school support groups
- s. Scouts or other youth organizations
- t. Clubs or organizations for older people such as AARP
- u. Any other civic or community organizations including fire department
- v. Support groups, self-help groups, or 12-step programs

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: VOLUNTER}

In the past 12 months, have you volunteered any of your time to organizations such as charities, schools, hospitals, religious organizations, neighborhood associations, and civic or other groups?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: TYPEVOL}

IF VOLUNTER=1, ASK

What types of organizations have you volunteered for? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)
[INTERVIEWER: READ AS NECESSARY. IF YOU READ THE LIST, READ ALL 20 CHOICES AT A DELIBERATE, MODERATE PACE.]

- 1 ARTS, CULTURE, AND HUMANITIES
- 2 FOUNDATIONS
- 3 CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS
- 4 FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS
- 5 BUSINESS OR FOR-PROFIT CORPORATION
- 6 COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION
- 7 FOOD BANK OR OTHER FOOD PROGRAMS
- 8 DISEASE RELATED CAUSES
- 9 SCHOOL, EDUCATION OR TUTORING
- 10 PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
- 11 ENVIRONMENT OR CONSERVATION
- 12 HEALTHCARE
- 13 HOUSING OR HOMELESS
- 14 INTERNATIONAL
- 15 POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE OR ADVOCACY
- 16 RELIGIOUS OR CHURCH
- 17 ADULT RECREATION
- 18 SERVICE TO OLDER PEOPLE
- 19 YOUTH ACTIVITIES
- 20 LIBRARY
- 21 OTHER _____
- 22 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q: HOURSVOL}

IF VOLUNTER=1, ASK

About how many hours per month, on the average, do you spend volunteering for organizations?

- 1 2 hours or less
- 2 3-5 hours
- 3 6-10 hours
- 4 11-20 hours
- 5 21-40 hours
- 6 More than 40 hours
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: OFFICER}

In the past 12 months, have you served as an officer or served on a committee of any local club or organization?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: LEADER}

In the last 12 months, have you helped plan or lead a meeting?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: LETTER}

In the last 12 months, have you written a letter or an e-mail for a group?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PRESENT}

In the last 12 months, have you made a public presentation?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: GIVING}

During the past 12 months, approximately how much money did you and the other family members in your household contribute to all non-profit organizations – religious and non-religious, including your local religious congregation?

- 1 None
- 2 Less than \$100
- 3 \$100 to less than \$500
- 4 \$500 to less than \$1,000
- 5 \$1,000 to less than \$5,000
- 6 More than \$5,000
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

PEOPLE IN THE ECONOMY

{Q: EMPLOY}

Next, I would like to ask a few questions about work. Are you currently...

- 1 Working full time
- 2 Working part time
- 3 Temporarily laid off or disabled
- 4 Unemployed
- 5 Retired
- 6 Permanently disabled
- 7 Homemaker
- 8 Student
- 9 Other (Specify) _____
- 10 DON'T KNOW
- 11 REFUSED

[DEFINITIONS:

WORKING FULL TIME IS 35 HOURS OR MORE FROM ALL JOBS COMBINED.
WORKING PART TIME IS LESS THAN 35 HOURS FROM ALL JOBS COMBINED.]

{Q: NUMJOBS}

IF EMPLOY=1 OR 2, ASK

Do you have more than one paid job?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: HOURWORK}

IF EMPLOY=1 OR 2, ASK

About how many hours do you work in the average week? Count everything, including extra jobs or paid work you do at home.

- 98 DON'T KNOW
- 99 REFUSED

{Q: JOBLOCAT}

IF EMPLOY=1 OR 2, ASK

Where is your job located?

- 1 IN THE CITY OF DANVILLE
- 2 IN PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY
- 3 IN CASWELL COUNTY
- 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

{Q: COMMUTE}

IF EMPLOY=1 OR 2, ASK

On a typical day, about how long does it take you to get to work?

[INTERVIEWER RECORD IN NUMBER OF MINUTES: HOUR/MINUTE CONVERSION]

HALF HOUR	= 30 MINUTES
THREE QUARTERS OF AN HOUR	= 45 MINTUES
ONE HOUR	= 60 MINUTES
HOUR AND 15 MINUTEWS	= 75 MINUTES
ONE AND A HLAF HOURS	= 90 MINUTES
ONE AND THREE QUARTER HOURS	= 105 MINUTES
TWO HOURS	= 120 MINUTES
TWO AND A QUARTER HOURS	= 135 MINUTES
TWO AND A HALF HOURS	= 150 MINUTES

- 777 WORK AT HOME
- 888 DON'T KNOW
- 999 REFUSED

ENTER NUMBER HERE _____ MINUTES

{Q: MEANING}

IF EMPLOY=1 OR 2, ASK

Now, I'm going to read a list of statements, and for each one please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree .

- a. My job makes good use of my skills and abilities
- b. I find my work interesting
- c. I feel appreciated, respected, and valued at work
- d. I see the connection between the work I do and the benefits received by others
- e. My job gives me a feeling of personal accomplishment
- f. I have plenty of opportunities to learn new skills
- g. I have the opportunity for advancement in my job
- h. I feel that I am compensated fairly
- i. My pay is about the same or better than I would receive elsewhere

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Somewhat agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Somewhat disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree

{Q: JOBCRED}

IF EMPLOY=1 OR 2, ASK

Other than a high school diploma, was a specific degree or certification required for your current position?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: TRAINING}

If you had the opportunity, how likely is it that you would take a special course or receive any special job training? [IV: IF NECESSARY, "How likely would you be to take it if it was available?"]

- 1 Very likely
- 2 Somewhat likely
- 3 Somewhat unlikely
- 4 Very unlikely
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: WHYTRAIN}

IF TRAINING=1 OR 2, ASK

What is the one main reason that you might like to get special job training?

- 1 Your current job requires it
- 2 You want to improve your current job
- 3 You want to change careers or occupations
- 4 There is some other reason [SPECIFY]
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDREN

{Q: CHILDREN}

How many children under the age of 18 are there in the household?

99 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q: UNDER 6}

IF 1 OR MORE UNDER 18

How many are age 5 or younger?

99 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q: SIXUP}

IF 1 OR MORE UNDER 18

How many are age 6 to 12

99 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{TEENS}

IF 1 OR MORE UNDER 18

And how many are age 13 to 17?

99 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

{Q: SCHPUB}

IF SIXUP OR TEENS>0, ASK

Do any of your children attend *public* schools?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: SCHPRIV}

IF SIXUP OR TEENS>0, ASK

Do any of your children attend *private* schools?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: SCHHOM}

IF SIXUP OR TEENS>0, ASK

Are any of your children *home-schooled*?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CHILDRN}

How would you rate the Danville region as a place to raise children?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very good
- 3 Good
- 4 Only fair
- 5 Poor
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

Q: SCHOOLS}

How would you rate the education provided by the public schools in the [NAME FROM SCREENER]?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very good
- 3 Good
- 4 Only fair
- 5 Poor
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PSSAT}

Over the past five years, do you think the public schools in [NAME FROM SCREENER] gotten better, worse, or stayed the same? [IF NECESSARY: "Even though you haven't lived here for five years yet, please answer this to the best of your ability."]

- 1 GOTTEN BETTER
- 2 GOTTEN WORSE
- 3 STAYED THE SAME
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PSJOB}

Over the past five years, do you think the public schools in [NAME FROM SCREENER] have gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed the same in providing skills that will be useful in obtaining a job?

- 1 GOTTEN BETTER
- 2 GOTTEN WORSE
- 3 STAYED THE SAME
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PSCOL}

Over the past five years, do you think the public schools in [NAME FROM SCREENER] have gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed the same in providing skills needed for pursuing a four-year college degree?

- 1 GOTTEN BETTER
- 2 GOTTEN WORSE
- 3 STAYED THE SAME
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: MOVEAWAY}

Everyone hopes for a good life for their children. When a child from the Danville region is ready to leave home, do you think it would be better for them to stay in the Danville region or move to some other area to live?

- 1 Better to stay
- 2 Better in some other area
- 3 NO DIFFERENCE (VOLUNTEERED)
- 4 DEPENDS (VOLUNTEERED)
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CHALL}

What do you think are the biggest challenges that children and youth face in the Danville region?
[IV: CHECK ALL THAT APPLY / DO NOT READ CATEGORIES]

- 1 DRUGS
- 2 GANGS
- 3 TEEN PREGNANCY
- 4 DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
- 5 NO JOBS
- 6 LACK OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES/AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS
- 7 LACK OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT/CONTROL
- 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
- 9 DON'T KNOW
- 10 REFUSED

{Q: IMPOR}

I am going to read you a list of items concerning children and youth. After I read each one, please tell me **how important** you think it is for your community to devote resources to it. You can say it's 'very important,' 'somewhat important,' or 'not important.'

- a. Supporting quality education to school children
- b. Supporting educational programs for youth
- c. Supporting affordable pre-Kindergarten opportunities
- d. Supporting services to disadvantaged children and families
- e. Supporting opportunities for free healthcare for low-income families

- 1 VERY IMPORTANT
- 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
- 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT
- 4 UNABLE TO RATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

EFFICACY AND PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY

{Q: IMPACT}

Overall, how often do you think people like you have an impact in making [NAME] a better place to live?

- 1 Always
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- 5 Never
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: FEELPART}

How important is it to you to feel a part of the community?

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not at all important
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: BELONG}

How often do you feel a sense of belonging or membership in the community?

- 1 Always
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- 5 Never
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

Now, I'm going to read some statements about your community or the area where you live. For each one, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

[DEFINITION, IF NECESSARY: Local community means the neighborhood, area of the city, or county, just around where you live.]

{Q: ATHOME}

I feel at home in the area where I live.

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE
- 8 NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: COMMON}

I feel I have a lot in common with the people who live in this community.

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEUTRAL
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE
- 8 NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: ACTIONS}

I care about what others in my community think of my actions.

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEUTRAL
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE
- 8 NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: WELLKEPT}

My neighborhood is being well kept up.

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEUTRAL
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE
- 8 NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: IMPLIVE}

It is very important to me to live in this particular area.

- 1 STRONGLY AGREE
- 2 SOMEWHAT AGREE
- 3 NEUTRAL
- 4 SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- 5 STRONGLY DISAGREE
- 8 NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

Now thinking about crime and your personal safety, please rate how you feel about your personal safety in the following areas:

{Q: DAYSAFE}

How safe do you feel in your neighborhood during the day?

- 1 Very safe
- 2 Safe
- 3 Unsafe
- 4 Very unsafe
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: NITESAFE}

How safe do you feel in your neighborhood during the night?

- 1 Very safe
- 2 Safe
- 3 Unsafe
- 4 Very unsafe
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: SHOPDAY}

How safe do you feel in shopping areas in the community during the day?

- 1 Very safe
- 2 Safe
- 3 Unsafe
- 4 Very unsafe
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: SHOPNITE}

How safe do you feel in shopping areas in the community at night?

- 1 Very safe
- 2 Safe
- 3 Unsafe
- 4 Very unsafe
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: SCHLSAFE}

How safe do you feel the [CITY/COUNTY BASED ON SCREENER] schools are for the students?

- 1 Very safe
- 2 Safe
- 3 Unsafe
- 4 Very unsafe
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: HOMESAFE}

How safe do you feel in your home?

[INTERVIEWER: If necessary: This does not mean to include accidents.]

- 1 Very safe
- 2 Safe
- 3 Unsafe
- 4 Very unsafe
- 8 DON'T KNOW/UNABLE TO RATE
- 9 REFUSED

OVERALL HEALTH

{Q: HEALTH}

In general would you say your health is . . .

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very good
- 3 Good
- 4 Fair
- 5 Poor
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: HLTHCOMP}

Compared to one year ago, how would you rate your general health now? Is it . . .

- 1 Much better now than one year ago
- 2 Somewhat better now than one year ago
- 3 About the same as one year ago
- 4 Somewhat worse now than one year ago
- 5 Much worse now than one year ago
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{APPTCALL}

In the last 12 months, did you call a doctor's office in the Danville region for an appointment?

[IF NECESSARY: The "Danville region" includes Caswell and Pittsylvania counties.]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{GETAPPT}

IF APPTCALL=1

How easy was it to get an appointment when you needed it?

- 1 Very easy
- 2 Somewhat easy
- 3 Somewhat difficult
- 4 Very difficult
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{ WAITTIME }

If GETAPPT=1

Not counting an appointment that was scheduled at your last visit, for your most recent doctor's visit, how long did you have to wait from the time you called and made the appointment until you actually saw the doctor?

- 1 Same day
- 2 Next day
- 3 Two to three days
- 4 Four to six days
- 5 One week to ten days
- 6 More than ten days but less than one month
- 7 One month or more
- 8 NOT APPLICABLE – APPOINTMENT WAS MADE AT LAST VISIT
- 9 DON'T KNOW
- 10 REFUSED

{ Q: RNDCHLD }

You have more than one child under the age of 18 in your household, so we'll randomly choose one to focus on. Among those children age 18 or under, who has had the most recent birthday? [IF NECESSARY SAY: "I don't mean the youngest person in your house; I mean the last one under the age of 18 to have had a birthday according to the calendar. [IF TWINS/TRIPLETS, CHOOSE THE LAST ONE BORN.]

{ Q: CHILDACT }

IF CHILDREN>0, ASK; IF CHILDREN>1, RANDOMLY SELECT ONE CHILD

Now, thinking about this child and his/her typical behavior, how many times a week does your child engage in vigorous physical activity long enough to make him/her breath hard?

- 1 Three or more times a week
- 2 Once or twice a week
- 3 Occasionally
- 4 Never
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{ Q: WATCHTV }

IF CHILDREN>0, ASK; IF CHILDREN>1, RANDOMLY SELECT ONE CHILDREN

During a normal week, how many hours a day (24 hours) does your child watch television?

- 1 Less than 1 hour
- 2 1 hour but less than 3 hours
- 1 3 hours but less than 5 hours
- 2 5 hours or more
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: OLDER18}

How many persons live in your household who are age 18 or older, including yourself?

99 REFUSED

[INTERVIEWER, IF NECESSARY: "We just need to confirm your earlier answer. Your earlier response was: _____.]

CELL PHONE QUESTIONS

{Q: CELLSHAR}

Do any of the other adults in your household share this cell phone?

[INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY, "I mean the cell phone you are using now."]

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CELLCOMP}

IF (CELLPHONE = 1 & HAVELINE=1) OR (CELLPHONE = 2 OR 3 AND OWNCELL = 1)

You mentioned before that you have a landline telephone at home as well as a cell phone.

Thinking about all the telephone calls that you and other members of your household make and receive, would you say that...

- 1 Almost all of these calls are on a landline phone
- 2 Most of these calls are on a landline phone
- 3 The amount of calls on a landline and cell phone are about equal
- 4 Most of the calls are on a cell phone
- 5 Almost all of the calls are on a cell phone
- 8 UNABLE TO ESTIMATE/DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CELCOUNT}

Of the other adults in your household, how many have their own cell phone?

99 REFUSED

{Q: PHONE1A}

If CELLPHONE=1 and HAVELINE=1, ASK

Our center is doing some research on listed and unlisted telephone households. As far as you know, is the landline or regular phone for your household listed in the current telephone book?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PHONE1B}

If CELLPHONE=2 or 3, ASK

Our center is doing some research on listed and unlisted telephone households. As far as you know, is the number I dialed listed in the current telephone book?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 OTHER SPECIFY [SPECIFY:]
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: PHONE2}

If PHONE1A or PHONE1B=1, ASK

Is the number not in the phone book because you chose to have an unlisted number, or because you got this number after the current phone book came out?

- 1 UNLISTED OR UNPUBLISHED
- 2 GOT NUMBER AFTER PHONE BOOK CAME OUT
- 3 OTHER [SPECIFY:]
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

DEMOGRAPHICS

Now, I have just a few final questions to ask. We ask these questions just for statistical purposes, and all your answers are strictly confidential. You can skip any questions you don't wish to answer.

{Q: YRBORN}

In what year were you born? [INTERVIEWER: THE YEAR MUST BE BEFORE 1992.]

-
- 98 DON'T KNOW
 - 99 REFUSED

{Q: GENDER}

[ENTER RESPONDENT'S GENDER: ASK ONLY IF NECESSARY: SAY: "The survey requires that you tell me your gender."]

- 3 MALE
- 4 FEMALE
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: ZIPCODE}

What is your zipcode? _____

{Q: MARITAL}

What is your current marital status? Are you married, separated, divorced, widowed, or have you never been married?

- 1 MARRIED
- 2 SEPARATED
- 3 DIVORCED
- 4 WIDOWED
- 5 NEVER MARRIED
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: EDUC}

What is the highest level of education you completed?

- 1 Less than 9th grade
- 2 9th-12th, but did not finish high school
- 3 High school graduate or G.E.D.
- 4 Some college but no degree
- 5 2 year college degree/A.A./A.S.
- 6 4 year college degree/B.A./B.S.
- 7 SOME GRADUATE WORK
- 8 COMPLETED MASTERS OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE
- 9 ADVANCED GRADUATE WORK OR PH.D.
- 10 DON'T KNOW
- 11 REFUSED

{Q: INCOME}

I am going to read a list of income ranges. Would you please stop me when I read the range that best describes your annual household income from all sources in 2008? That would be before taxes and other deductions.

- | | [PRECISE CATEGORIES] |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 Less than 10 thousand? | [\$0 -- \$9,999] |
| 2 Ten to less than 30 thousand? | [\$10,000 -- \$29,999] |
| 3 Thirty to less than 50 thousand? | [\$30,000 -- \$49,999] |
| 4 Fifty to less than 70 thousand? | [\$50,000 -- \$69,999] |
| 5 Seventy to less than 100 thousand? | [\$70,000 -- \$99,999] |
| 6 One hundred to less than 150 thousand? | [\$100,000 -- \$150,00] |
| 7 One hundred fifty thousand or more? | [\$150,000 +] |
| 8 DON'T KNOW | |
| 9 REFUSED/NO ANSWER | |

{Q: HISPANIC}

Do you consider yourself to be of Hispanic or Latino origin?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: RACE}

Finally, I am going to read a list of racial categories. Would you tell me what category best describes you?

- 1 African American/Black
- 2 Asian or Pacific Islander
- 3 White
- 4 American Indian/Native American/Alaskan Native
- 5 Multi-racial
- 6 OTHER [SPECIFY]
- 9 REFUSED/NO ANSWER

[IF NECESSARY: Many Hispanic people may identify with a particular racial group, in addition to being Hispanic. They may think of themselves as “Black Hispanic,” “White Hispanic,” or some other racial group as well.]

{Q: SENDGIFT}

As a token of our thanks, we would like to send you a \$10 gift card. May I get your name and address so we can send it to you? This information will not be associated with any of the other responses you have given.

IF YES: Would you prefer a gift card from Kroger, Target or Walmart?

- 1 YES, SEND GIFT CARD FROM KROGER
- 2 YES, SEND GIFT CARD FROM TARGET
- 3 YES, SEND GIFT CARD FROM WALMART
- 4 YES, SEND GIFT CARD – DOESN’T MATTER WHICH ONE
- 5 NO, RESPONDENT DECLINES GIFT CARD

{Q: RCOMMNT}

Those are all the questions I have for you. Before I say good-bye, are there any other comments you'd like to make?

{Q: THANKYOU}

Thank you very much for participating. We appreciate the time you have taken to complete this interview. The survey’s results will be reported to the Danville Regional Foundation at a future date.

[READ IF NECESSARY:] If you have any questions on the purpose of this study, you can call or you can call my supervisor here at the Center for Survey Research. We're at 1-800-CSR-POLL--just mention the Danville Regional Survey.

Again, thank you and goodbye.

**Appendix B:
Survey and Sampling Methodology**

SURVEY AND SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

The 2009 Danville Social Capital Survey was conducted by the Center for Survey Research (CSR) using a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system, employing an innovative triple-frame telephone sampling methodology that included Random Digit Dialing [RDD] of landline telephones, a random sample of directory-listed telephone numbers, and RDD sampling of cell phone exchanges. A discussion of the general methodology appears in Section I of this report. This appendix provides additional details on how the questionnaire was developed, how the sample was selected, how the survey was administered, how the statistical weighting was implemented and how statistical testing was used to evaluate the results.

Sample

CSR employed a triple-frame sample design, combining landline-based Random Digit Dialing (RDD) and a directory-listed household sample with randomized cellular (wireless) telephone numbers derived from regional cell phone rate centers to reach a random sample in the geographic area impacted by the Danville Regional Foundation, specifically, the City of Danville and Pittsylvania County, VA in addition to Caswell County, N.C. RDD produces a more representative sample of the population than do most other sampling methods because households are selected for contact at random and all households with a working landline telephone can be reached. Listed and unlisted residential telephones have equal probability of being included in an RDD study. However, because of the increase in the use of cell phones by respondents, the rise in cell phone-only adults, and the decreasing efficiency in RDD, leading survey organizations have begun to field telephone surveys that include cell phone samples. Cell phone samples are less efficient to call than landlines (fewer completions per hour) but reach populations that are less well represented in landline samples. CSR was the first academic survey organization in Virginia to use this developing methodology.

CSR fielded a pilot cell phone survey in January-February 2008¹ which provided its researchers with an opportunity to develop appropriate procedures, disposition codes, survey questions, and training materials for surveying cell phones. The pilot demonstrated the viability of cell phone surveying and allowed assessment of the costs, which are two to three times higher (per interview) than ordinary RDD interviewing. Respondents in the cell phone pilot were offered a cash incentive to complete the interview, in recognition of the fact that some cell phone users incur usage fees if they stay on the phone to complete the interview. The cell phone pilot not only showed the feasibility of cell phone calling, but demonstrated that the demographics of those reached via cell phone are quite different from those currently reachable via landline phone. Cell phone respondents are markedly younger, more likely to be single and never-married, more likely to be renters, newcomers to the area, low-income, and members of minority groups (African-American or Hispanic).

In addition, the pilot study and a follow-up 2008 survey included a cell phone incentive experiment which demonstrated that if cell phone samples were randomly divided into two groups where half were offered a \$5 incentive and the other half \$10, using the higher \$10.00 incentive actually led to a net cost savings. Given a standard cost estimate of \$32 per interviewing hour for telephone production, the increase in the rate of completions per hour can actually save more than the cost of an extra \$5.00 in incentive payment. (The per-hour estimate does not include processing fees and other administrative costs.) For that reason CSR uses the \$10 gift card incentive for its cell phone samples.

To partially offset the additional cost of including cell phones, the sample design included a substantial number of cases to be completed from a random sample of directory-listed numbers, referred to below as “listed sample.” (Listed sample is sometimes referred to as EWP sample in the literature because it is

¹ Abdoulaye Diop, Young-Il Kim, John Lee Holmes, and Thomas M. Guterbock. *Prince William County Cell Phone Pilot Survey [A Supplement to the 2007 Citizen Satisfaction Survey]: Summary Report of Results*. Center for Survey Research, March 2008.

derived from the “electronic white pages.”) In 2008 and 2009 conference presentations, CSR researchers have argued that the cost of pursuing an RDD sample may not be worthwhile if cell phone numbers are sampled as well, arguing that listed sample combined with cell phone sample might offer a closely comparable degree of representativeness.² But rather than discard the RDD approach entirely, CSR’s recent survey designs split the landline sample into an RDD portion and a listed-sample portion drawing on a random selection of directory-listed telephone numbers from the targeted region. This choice facilitates further exploration of whether an RDD + Cell sample frame produces different results from the more efficient EWP + Cell sample frame.

In summary, an RDD sample of 3,156 telephone numbers (45% of the total) randomly generated from five-digit call groups known to be in operation in Danville, Caswell and Pittsylvania County, and a second, general directory-listed sample from electronic white pages of 1,494 telephone numbers (21% of the total) were combined with a cell phone sample of 2,413 numbers (34% of the total) in an effort to ensure greater targeting of harder to reach populations and geographies. Samples were purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, CT, a commercial sampling company that uses state-of-the-art methodologies. Table B-1 summarizes the sample purchased and completions (completions and partials used for analysis) for the different sample types and Table B-2 cross-tabulates this with the three geographic regions.

Table B-2: Summary of Survey Sample Types Used, 2009

Phone Type	Sample	(%)	Completes + Partials	(%)	Ratio (sample: completes)
RDD	3,156	44.7%	514	50.1%	6:1
Listed	1,494	21.2%	357	34.8%	4:1
Cell	2,413	34.2%	155	15.1%	16:1
TOTAL	7,063	100.0%	1026	100.0%	7:1

Table B-3: Respondents by Sample Type and Area, 2009

2009 AREA	Sample Type			
	Random Digit Dialing	Directory Listed (EWP)	Cell phone	Total
City of Danville	182	111	69	362
Pittsylvania County	279	203	72	554
Casswell County	53	43	14	110
Total	514	357	155	1,026

²Thomas M. Guterbock, James Ellis, Abdoulaye Diop, Kien Le, and John Lee Holmes. “Who Needs RDD: Combining Directory Listings with Cell Phone Exchanges for an Alternative Sampling Frame” Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, New Orleans, May 2008.
Thomas M. Guterbock, James Ellis, Abdoulaye Diop, Kien Le, and John Lee Holmes. “Who Needs RDD II: An Assessment of Coverage Bias in Dual-Frame Designs that Combine Directory-Listed and Cellphone Samples.” Poster presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Hollywood, FL, May 2009.

Respondent Selection

Telephone surveys risk biases owing to variation among members of a household in the likelihood of answering the telephone. For example, persons who do not work may be more likely to be available to answer the phone than are those who are employed. Various methods have been developed to randomize respondents within households in order to reduce these biases. CSR used a “minimally intrusive method” (MI) which combines random selection (between all adults in the household) by computer with the “last-birthday” method (if a household has three or more adults), in which we ask to speak to the adult in the household who had the most recent birthday or, if last birthday is unknown, with the Kish selection process of enumerating first names of eligible household members for random selection by the computer.³ This protocol was applied to all households reached via the RDD or listed samples.

However, we found that in the Danville Region, especially for listed sample, we were sampling an inordinately high number of older female respondents using that method. Accordingly, as of April 15th landline household selection was switched to another simple procedure known to maintain randomness while targeting younger males. Interviewers asked for the youngest male who was at home at the time of the call, and if there was no male resident at home at the time, the youngest female at home at the time of the call was requested. This “youngest male/youngest female (YMYF) method avoids the intrusion of asking for a household roster or asking the person who answers the call to remember who among the adult residents had the most recent birthday or who will have the next birthday. Note that it is essential to this method that it be “the YMYF at home now” so that older adults have a random chance of being the youngest person at home at any given time. The program recorded which selection method was used and the results are presented in Table B-3 below. The gender imbalance in the sample was corrected in our weighting process, discussed later this Appendix.

Table B-3 : Gender of Requested Respondent by household selection method

Gender	Number from MI Selection	Number from YMYF	Number from Cell*	Final Total	% of Final Unweighted Dataset
Male	206 (32%)	99 (47%)	66 (42%)	371	36.7%
Female	436 (68%)	112 (53%)	91 (58%)	639	63.3%

*No selection done for cell contacts

Cell phone adults were considered to be sampled as individuals. Prior research by others has shown that the percentage of cell phones actively shared by more than one adult is low and that it is very difficult in practice to accomplish a ‘hand-off’ of the cell phone from one adult to another randomly selected user of the phone.⁴ Therefore, no within-household selection was attempted in the cell phone interviews for this study.

³ Programmed by CSR into the CATI system based on the method’s description in Louis Rizzo, J. Michael Brick and Inho Park “A Minimally Intrusive Method for Sampling Persons in Random Digit Dial Surveys,” *Public Opinion Quarterly*, Vol. 68, No. 2 (2004), pp. 267-274.

⁴ J. Michael Brick, W. Sherman Edwards, and Sunghee Lee.”Sampling Telephone Numbers and Adults, Interview Length, and Weighting in The California Health Interview Survey Cell Phone Pilot Study.” *Public Opinion Quarterly* (2007) 71: 793-813.

Questionnaire

CSR worked with the client to develop a conceptual outline of the purposes of the survey. The main purpose of the survey was to measure how people feel about the region and their future in it, to measure people's attachment to their community, and to measure the region's social capital which includes civic engagement, political involvement, and connectedness to the community. The Sponsor also requested that some questions be included relevant to health issues and issues surrounding children and youth in the area. Since there has been extensive research in the area of social capital and community attachment, CSR included questions from other surveys that have shown to be reliable measures of these concepts. The following is a list of the previous surveys that were consulted: *Maintaining America's Social Fabric: The AARP Survey of Civic Involvement (1997) conducted by Thomas M. Guterbock; the social Capital Benchmark Study (1995) conducted by Robert Putnam; the Northwest Area foundation Horizons Social Capital Survey (2005) conducted by the Oregon Survey Research Laboratory; the Commonwealth Education Poll (2006) conducted by the VCU Center for Public Service/Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory for the Commonwealth Educational Policy Institute; and the Albemarle County, Chesterfield County, and Prince William County Citizen Satisfaction Surveys regularly conducted the Center for Survey Research at the University of Virginia.*

As is standard practice for reducing questionnaire length, the survey employed the practice of "question rationing," that is, asking certain questions of fewer than all respondents, in order to ask a larger number of questions and obtain a sufficiently large sample of responses to each question without making the survey substantially longer for any individual respondent.

The questionnaire was pre-tested twice, first from March 16-17, 2009 and then again on March 23, 2009. The first pre-test resulted in 34 completed interviews with households in Danville city. The survey length on the pretest was 27 minutes on average from hello to hang-up. In addition to the average interview length being too long the first pretest used listed sample. For the second pretest an RDD sample drawing from all three areas of Danville, Caswell and Pittsylvania was used on a shortened instrument. The second pretest resulted in 29 completions at an average length of 24 minutes from greeting to goodbye. Based on this pretest, we refined our training procedures, further adjusted the question-rationing percentages downward and made further changes in an effort to bring the median survey length to around 20 minutes, and corrected minor errors in the CATI program for production interviews. In addition, the introduction screen was refined twice through both the pretests in an effort to inform that there would be some questions about the respondent's personal activities while avoiding the implication that this was the survey instrument's main purpose.

Interviewing Procedures

CSR conducted the telephone interviews from its Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) Laboratory at the University of Virginia. CATI is a system in which computers are employed to increase the efficiency, accuracy, and flexibility of telephone surveys conducted by trained interviewers. Questions appear on the computer screen in programmed sequence as the interviewer presses the keys on the keyboard to record the respondent's answers. Accurate, instantaneous data entry is assured by the system. The computer system stores the database of telephone numbers and is used to control the sampling process, dial each sampled number, schedule callbacks, and record the disposition of each attempted call.

Production calling for the survey was carried out from May 11 through June 24, 2009. All telephone calls for the study were made from the CATI laboratory under the direct supervision of CSR staff. Landline numbers were dialed automatically by the WinCATI computer system while cell phones were manually dialed. Calling was done on Sunday through Friday evenings and on Sunday afternoons. The interviewers received at least six hours of training prior to production interviewing. Many had prior interviewing experience on similar studies, some had prior experience with the Danville studies specifically, and many were veterans of several cell phone studies. Each phone number was given from 8 to 12 call attempts before it was treated as a "no answer" or "busy" number. Landline phones answered by automatic answering machines were treated the same as "no answer" calls (although counted

separately); CSR interviewers did not leave messages on the answering machines of potential landline respondents but simply returned the phone number to the sample pool for another calling attempt at a later time. However, answering machine announcements that identified the phone number as a place of business were recorded as such and not re-attempted.

For cell phones, which are often answered by voicemail systems, interviewers left an appropriate message on the first calling attempt only. The message included an invitation to call back at a toll-free number, but very few callbacks were received. Nevertheless, the messages probably served to increase future receptivity to calls from CSR especially as the message included the phrase that “qualified respondents would be compensated \$10 for answering our questions.” On cell phones that identified themselves as businesses, the number was not removed until the cell phone owner confirmed that it was a business only or three attempts were made. This is because many small business owners use their cell phone for business and personal affairs but leave only a business message on their voice mail.

To reduce “non-response bias” CSR makes several efforts at “conversion calling” for households where a potentially eligible respondent has refused to participate once or twice. Non-response bias in surveys results when qualified respondents do not complete a survey, usually because they are reluctant to cooperate. In conversion calling, our most highly trained interviewers call back households in which we previously had someone refuse to take the survey. First, we kept track of the “tone” of initial refusals. “Hard” refusals, those in which people explicitly asked not to be called again, or were noticeably agitated or upset about our phone call, were not called back at all. “Soft” refusals, those for which it seemed that we only caught someone at a bad time, were called back once more after an interval of at least three days. In addition, “hard” refusal respondents who additionally request to be put on CSR’s do not call list are removed from calling for three years. This is in keeping with best practices recommendations in the survey industry.

Productivity and Response Rates

A total of 7,063 phone numbers were attempted in the course of the survey, resulting in 1026 complete or nearly complete cases used for analysis. The interviews took an average of 20.6 minutes to complete once a qualified respondent was identified, with a median time of 19.8 minutes.⁵ Interviews completed on the cell phone (15.1%) were longer than those on the landline (84.9%) by 1.7 minutes on average. Cell phone surveys tend to be slightly shorter at the beginning (.3 minute on average) because of the simpler selection process but longer at the end (1.8 minutes on average) because of the need to obtain information for providing the incentive.

Landline surveys have a more complex selection process (discussed above) aimed at randomizing participant selection within a household. For the cell phone it was assumed that the person answering the phone was the primary user unless stated otherwise by the respondent. This contributed to cell phone surveys being shorter at the respondent selection portion on average than landline. However, overall, cell phone interviews tend to be longer: the average length from greeting to goodbye on a landline interview was 22.4 minutes whereas for the cell phone it was 24.1 minutes. If we look at the point at which a qualified respondent was selected, the cellular telephone survey took 22.1 minutes on average compared to 20.3 minutes for the landline.

The final disposition of each of the attempted phone numbers is shown in two tables at the end of this Appendix. The disposition report is presented in a format that has been recommended as an industry

⁵These times indicate the “completion time”—the time that it took the interviewer to complete the interview from within-household selection of a qualified respondent to goodbye. For this year, the amount of time that the respondent household was actually on the phone, e.g. from greeting to goodbye, comprised an average of 22.34 minutes, with a median of 21.34 minutes.

standard by the American Association for Public Opinion Research.⁶ The AAPOR rate was calculated by a custom analysis of the complete call history of each attempted number, using a program written in SPSS by CSR technical staff. CSR completed a total of 1009 interviews (including those completed in the conversion phase of calling), for an overall response rate of 22.7%.⁷ There were also 17 partial interviews which were sufficiently complete for inclusion in the study.

The true response rate depends on how one estimates the percentage of working residential phones that exist among the many numbers that never answered our many call attempts. An estimate of 26.1% for the landline only RR3 (not shown in the table) is based on the most conservative assumption (equivalent to the CASRO rate) that the percentage of residential households among unreachable numbers is the same as the percentage among those we reached, *i.e.*, 72.9%. However, because CSR completed multiple attempts to nearly all of the no-answer numbers and based upon prior experimentation with listed and RDD samples in Virginia, we estimate that the residency rate is around 20% of no-answer numbers and that our true response rate (adjusted RR3) for landlines is closer to 27.1%. Within the landline sample the adjusted RR3 for RDD production was 26.5% and the unadjusted RR3 for listed production was 28.4%. For the Cell phone portion of the sample, the estimated response rate is 13.9% and as with directory-listed sample the adjustment is not used.⁸

Finally, the efficiency of the calling can be expressed in terms of number of completions per hour of calling (CPH). The overall interview production rate (0.83 interviews per hour) is less than prior surveys, mostly due to the addition of cell phones as well as declining rates of RDD productivity nationwide. For the 1465 landline cases the production rate was 1.02, whereas for the 281 cellular respondents production was .41. Table B-4 breaks out the production rates for each sample component.

Table B-4: Respondents by Sample Type, 2009

DANVILLE Social Capital Survey 2009 Productivity		
	Completes	Rate/hr
PR1: RDD	514	1.24
PR2: Listed	357	1.29
PR3: Cell	155	0.75
Cell only	155	0.75
Landline only	871	1.26
TOTAL	1026	1.14

⁶The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 1998. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for RDD Telephone Surveys and In-Person Household Surveys*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR. For updates, see also the AAPOR website, www.aapor.org.

⁷Calculated according to AAPOR suggested formula RR3, with $e1=.42$ and $e2=.94$. We estimated the percent of working, residential numbers among those that were found to always be busy or no-answer (the residency rate) to be .20. This estimate is based on the results of prior CSR experiments that compare RDD sample results with directory-listed sample results for Virginia. We estimated $e2$ by dividing households determined to be eligible by the N of households overall. The estimated $e2$ was applied to housing units where eligibility could not be determined. We derived $e1$ by taking the product of $e2$ and the estimated residency rate. This rate was applied to numbers that were never reached and could not be determined to be residential households. Partial interviews are not counted in the numerator of the RR3 formula but are counted in the RR4. Our RR4 response rate with partial interviews included was 23.1%.

⁸The RR4 estimates for RDD and directory-listed samples were 27.0% and 28.9%, respectively.

Geography

The definition of the Danville region for inclusion in the study was developed in consultation with the study sponsor. We did not set quotas during the calling period nor weight the data by geography for analysis. However, the three areas were sampled separately and the table below groups respondents into areas according to the respondents' self-reported location in a question that appears early in the interview. The regions used for the landline sample of the Danville region were defined by their FIPS code assignments. For cell phone sample, the two counties and City of Danville were assigned based on the billing coordinates of the exchange. Both Pittsylvania and Caswell counties have their own rate center, as does Danville and so the sampling company was able to define the sample by the three localities. Table B-7 provides the sample distribution of the three areas indicating how the current 2009 sample responses fall into each.

Table B-7: Distribution of Current Responses by Geography

Survey Areas	Population of Households, ACS 2007		Sample Proportions, 2009*		Completions & Partial, 2009	
	(count)	(%)	(count)	(%)	(count)	(%)
City of Danville	19,972	37.0%	3,565	50.5%	362	35.3%
Pittsylvania County	25,419	47.1%	2,479	35.1%	554	54.0%
Casswell County	8,572	15.9%	1,019	14.4%	110	10.7%
Total	53,963	100%	7,063	100%	1,026	100%

*Note that for cell phones Danville rate center was predominant but covered all three areas

Weighting

Statistical weighting of the survey results was designed this year to accomplish two objectives: (1) to correctly represent the demographic characteristics of the area, and (2) to properly represent different types of phone service in the Danville area (cell phone-only cases, landline-only cases, and those with both kinds of telephone service) as well as the correct proportion of unlisted landline telephones.

As expected when using telephone survey method, the sample composition did not exactly match the composition of the entire population of households. This is because of random sampling error, differences in rates of refusal between different groups, and differences among households in the amount of time that someone is home to answer the phone. The net result is a sample that somewhat over-represents females, under-represents homeowners, and under-represents African Americans. To correct these imbalances, CSR weighted the sample data. Statistical weighting is larger for those respondents who are in underrepresented groups, and smaller for those who are in overrepresented groups, so that the aggregate result is what we would have obtained from a fully uniform, random sample of the whole population.

Demographic weighting. In order to calculate the correct weights, CSR drew upon information from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 American Community Survey. The proportion of males to females from the population was then a basis for our weight based on gender. The proportion of homeowners and non-homeowners was combined with a dichotomized race variable (black and non-black categories) to create two sets of weights based on race/homeownership.

Cell phone weighting. Current research on cell phone interviewing is still in its infancy, and there are no standard, accepted methods for weighting the results of a 'dual frame' sample that combines completed interviews from landline samples with completed interviews from cell phone samples. Prof. Guterbock has been working on the development of appropriate methods, and our approach to the current study applies his latest research to the available local data. Here we treat RDD and listed samples as one

“landline” sample, thus treating our triple-frame design as a dual-frame sample (cell phone and landline sampling frames).

The heart of the weighting problem is simple: there is no available external source that will tell us the percentage of the Danville population that has cell phone-only service, landline only, or both. Authoritative data are collected at the national level by the Centers for Disease Control in the National Health Interview Survey, a very large, continuous, in-person data collection focused on health issues.⁹ That survey determines the phone-service status of each household in a representative national sample, and results from as recently as the second half of 2008 are currently available. However, these data are available only at the national or broad regional level. It is doubtful that these broad averages across regions are directly applicable to the Danville region.

The estimation problem is made somewhat more difficult by the fact that rates of survey response are not even across different phone-use segments. That is, cell phone-only adults are much more likely to answer their cell phones than are those who have both kinds of phones. This is understood to reflect differences in telephone behavior between cell phone-onlies and dual-phone users. Cell phone-onlies are presumably more likely to have their phones with them, to have their phones turned on, and to accept calls from unknown numbers than are those who continue to rely on landline phones. For these reasons, the percentage of cell phone-only cases encountered in actual cell phone surveys is much higher than their actual share among all cell phone users. It is probably also the case that landline-only households are somewhat overrepresented within landline samples, as compared to those who have both kinds of phone. The latter group is referred to below as the *overlap sample*, because the households having both landline and cell phones lie at the intersection of the cell phone frame and the landline frame.

In order to estimate the degree of under-representation of the overlap sample segment in the cell phone sample and in the landline sample, we compared results from the 2007 California Health Interview Survey (a telephone survey combining RDD sample with cell phone-only households) with the results from NHIS for the Western Region of the United States (second-half 2007 results).¹⁰ Using algebraic formulas developed by Prof. Guterbock, we were able to determine the values for two *response rate ratios*: r_1 , the ratio of the response rate to cell phone calling in the overlap sample compared to the response rate of cell phone-onlies, and r_2 , the ratio of the response rate to landline calling in the overlap sample to the response rate of landline-onlies. The NHIS for the Western region reports that the phone-service proportions in the Western region were: 13.2% cell phone-only, 67.9% dual-phone (overlap), and 18.9% landline only. If response rates were equal ($r_1 = r_2 = 1.0$), and if California’s phone usage is the same as that of the Western region, then the CHIS 2007 would have found 16.3% of the cell phone completions to be cell phone-onlies. Instead, CHIS 2007 reports 34.6% percent cell phone-onlies. CHIS should have found 21.7% landline-onlies in the landline sample, but actually had 32.7% landline-onlies in its landline RDD sample. Applying Guterbock’s formulas to these data results in an estimate of $r_1 = .368$ and $r_2 = .598$.

The basic weights were determined using final survey data as shown in Table B-8. The “estimated true” values are derived by application of the values for r_1 and r_2 estimated above to the data from our 2009 survey completions in the Danville region.

⁹ Steven J. Blumberg and J.V. Luke. “Wireless Substitution: Early Release of Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, July-December 2007.” National Center for Health Statistics, May 13, 2008. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

¹⁰ Thanks to Michael Brick of Westat for sharing some of the preliminary results from CHIS 2007 for this purpose.

Table B-8: Initial estimates of the phone-service segments in Danville

	Cell phone sample		Landline sample		Combined samples		Est. true	Weight	Weighted N	
Cell Only	47	30.3%	0	0.0%	47	4.6%	11.84%	2.584	121	11.8%
Overlap (Both)	107	69.0%	630	72.3%	737	71.8%	71.75%	0.999	736	71.8%
LL Only	1	0.6%	241	27.7%	242	23.6%	16.41%	0.696	168	16.4%
	155		871		1026		100%		1026	

Once these estimates were made, a further decision needed to be made about weighting the overlap sample. By design, we did not complete a very large number of cell phone cases because of their greater expense. In theory, if all phones in the Danville region had been called with equal likelihood, we would have reached one half of the overlap sample through their cell phone and one half through their landline. This would call for weighting the portion of the overlap sample reached through cell phone up by a very large weight to bring their share of the overlap to 50%, which could potentially have distorted the results and also increased the ‘design effect’ in the study, reducing the precision of the estimates. We decided to apply a weight of 2.0 to the cell phone cases in our overlap sample, allowing the weight on the landline cases in the overlap sample to take a value that would result in an overall overlap percentage in the weighted sample of 71.75%. Table B-9 shows these weights that were applied to the completions in the final sample.

Table B-9: Final estimates of the phone-service segments in Danville

	Cell phone sample		Landline sample		Combined samples		Est. true	Weight	Weighted N	
Cell only	47	30.3%	0	0.0%	47	4.6%	11.84%	2.5841	121	11.8%
Overlap:										
Cell	107	69.0%	0		107	10.4%	20.86%	2.0000	214	20.9%
Overlap :										
LL	0		630	72.3%	630	61.4%	50.89%	0.8288	522	50.9%
LL only	1	0.6%	241	27.7%	242	23.6%	16.41%	0.6958	168	16.4%
	155		871		1026	100%	100%		1026	100%

Listed status weighting. We also weighted the results to accurately represent unlisted landline cases. These are somewhat underrepresented because the directory-listed sample has only a small percentage of unlisted households. To correct for this, we weighted all unlisted landline households reached on either the RDD or EWP (listed) samples so that, in total, they represent 13.8 percent of the landline completions.

The final step in the weighting process was “raking,” a statistical procedure used to produce combined weights for the four weighting factors: gender, race/homeownership, phone service type, and listed versus unlisted telephone status. The percentages for geographical areas in Table B-7 were used along with the weights for phone usage from Table B-9 in an iterative process that produced a final weight for each of the 64 design cells (4 phone-service segments × 2 gender × 4 race/homeownership × 2 listed statuses [unlisted landline versus all others]) that would best fit with the given marginal population distribution for each weighting factor. This procedure necessarily treats the distribution of phone-service segments as being equal across the geographic areas and demographic groups.

A more complete description of the cell phone estimation procedures used here, along with algebraic formulas needed to calculate and apply the response rate ratios, is available upon request.¹¹

¹¹Thomas M. Guterbock. “Estimating Phone Service and Usage Percentages: How to Weight the Data from a Local,

Sampling Error and Statistical Testing

Our final sample includes 1,026 respondents. If these cases had been drawn by simple random sample, the survey would have a margin of error of plus or minus 3.06 percent. However, in addition to sampling error there is a design effect that impacts the total margin of error which we calculate by introducing the weights derived by the “raking” process described above into the Complex Sampling module of SPSS statistical software. This tool allows calculation of a “design effect” for each question in the survey. The design effect shows how the variance of sample estimates is increased by the effect of post-stratification weighting. We base our estimate of the overall margin of error on a key survey question, the respondent’s rating of their community on a 1 to 10 scale (QUALITY). For that question, the design effect is 1.464, meaning that the margin of error in our sample of 1,026 cases is equivalent (because of the weighting) to the margin of error we would have obtained from a simple random sample of 701 (1,026/1.464). The margin of error is increased by the square root of the design effect, a factor in this case of 1.21. The final margin of error is 3.70%. This means that in 95 out of 100 samples of this size drawn from Danville, the results obtained in the sample would fall in a range of ± 3.70 percentage points of what would have been obtained had every household in the Danville with a working landline or cellular telephone been interviewed. Larger sampling errors are present when analyzing subgroups of the sample or questions that were not asked of all respondents; smaller sampling errors are present when a lopsided majority gives the same answer (e.g., 80 percent of the sample are satisfied with a given service).

Statistical significance tests were used to verify the existence of satisfaction differences among various subgroups. We used the Pearson Chi-Square test of independence. We report in these pages differences that yield a “p-value” of .05 or less. A level of .05 indicates that there is only a 5 percent chance that the difference we find is due to sampling error, rather than reflecting a real relationship within the study population. In comparisons of satisfaction items, the four response categories were collapsed into two, “satisfied” and “dissatisfied.” The statistics for evaluating statistical significance were calculated using the SPSS Complex Sampling module and hence take into account the “design effect.”¹² However, they do not measure other sources of error, which can occur in any poll or survey, that are not related to sampling or weighting.

Dual-Frame Sample Survey of Cellphone and Landline Telephone Users in the United States.” Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Hollywood, Florida, May 14, 2009.

¹² When the design effect is taken into account, tests of significance become more conservative, requiring a somewhat larger difference between groups (or change between years) to achieve significance at the 95% confidence level.

Table B-10: Sample Disposition Report

Danville 2009 – Disposition Listing for All Samples
 [dispositions arranged for calculation of AAPOR standard rates]

Disposition Code	Disposition Description	All Samples Total	Random Digit Dialing	Directory Listed	Cellular (Wireless)
1100	Complete	1009	505	351	153
1200	Partial	17	9	6	2
2110	Eligible: Refusal	762	312	306	144
2120	Eligible: Break-off	94	54	34	6
2210	Eligible: Resp Never Avail	372	135	74	163
2221	Eligible: Ans Mach, No Mess	583	373	146	64
2222	Eligible: Ans Mach, Message	425			425
2310	Eligible: Dead	1	1		
2320	Eligible: Phys/Mentally Unable	66	38	27	1
2330	Eligible: Language Unable	12	5	3	4
2340	Eligible: Misc. Unable	3	3		
3120	Busy	78	19		59
3130	No Answer	318	204	26	88
3140	Ans Mach (Don't Know if HU)	127	32	6	89
3150	Technical Phone Problems	92	16	5	71
3210	HU, Unknown Eligible: No Scnr	903	461	282	160
3220	HU, Unknown Eligible: Other	0			
4100	Out of Sample	131	27	15	89
4200	Fax/Data Line	141	132	9	
4310	Non-working Number	1110	254	49	807
4320	Disconnected Number	517	356	117	44
4410	Number Changed	30	7	1	22
4420	Cell Phone	N/A			
4430	Call Forwarding	0			
4510	Business/Govt/Other Org	253	205	30	18
4520	Institution	1	1		
4530	Group Quarter	0			
4700	No Eligible Respondent	18	7	7	4
4800	Quota Filled	0			
Total		7063	3156	1494	2413

Table B-11: Sample Disposition Report**Danville 2009 – AAPOR Standard Rates Calculation**

[Dispositions summary for all Telephone Samples]

AAPOR Standard Rates and Dispositions Summary	OVERALL Ave	Random Digit Dialing	Directory Listed	LANDLINE Ave	Cellular (Wireless)
<i>Estimated Residency 1*</i>	0.421	0.194	0.833	0.399	0.465
<i>Estimated Residency 2</i>	0.938	0.968	0.972	0.970	0.834
Response Rate 1	0.214	0.236	0.281	0.253	0.118
Response Rate 2	0.217	0.241	0.286	0.257	0.120
Response Rate 3 *	0.227	0.265	0.284	0.271	0.139
Response Rate 4 *	0.231	0.270	0.289	0.276	0.140
Response Rate 5	0.315	0.359	0.377	0.366	0.185
Response Rate 6	0.321	0.366	0.384	0.373	0.187
Cooperation Rate 1	0.514	0.545	0.483	0.518	0.494
Cooperation Rate 2	0.522	0.554	0.491	0.527	0.500
Cooperation Rate 3	0.536	0.574	0.504	0.543	0.502
Cooperation Rate 4	0.545	0.584	0.512	0.552	0.508
Refusal Rate 1	0.176	0.169	0.269	0.206	0.105
Refusal Rate 2 *	0.191	0.192	0.275	0.219	0.136
Refusal Rate 3	0.256	0.255	0.359	0.296	0.156
Contact Rate 1	0.404	0.428	0.574	0.482	0.217
Contact Rate 2 *	0.429	0.479	0.581	0.512	0.270
Contact Rate 3	0.587	0.646	0.768	0.694	0.250
Complete Interview	1009	505	351	856	153
Partial Interview	17	9	6	15	2
Refusal and Break-off	856	366	340	706	150
Non-contact	1380	508	220	728	652
Other eligible but unable	82	47	30	77	5
Unknown if household	615	271	37	308	307
Unknown if other	903	461	282	743	160
Ineligible Numbers	2201	989	228	1217	984
Total Dialed Attempts	24695	10273	6758	17031	7664
TOTAL	7063	3156	1494	4650	2413
% of Landline		67.9%	32.1%	100.0%	
% of Overall	100.0%	44.7%	21.2%	65.8%	34.2%

*Contains CSR adjustment rate for Virginia residency for RDD portion of the sample.
 Estimated residency rate for cellular (wireless) sample derives from Landline assumptions.
 No adjustment estimates available for cellular samples at this time.

**Appendix C:
Crosstabulations/Mean Ratings
by the Demographic Variables**

TABLE C1: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C1		Gender			
		Male (3)		Female (4)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region					
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>					
		mean	n	mean	n
quality	Current quality of living	7.40	470	7.20	533
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.50	432	7.57	494
futureb	Future quality of living	6.79	441	6.60	490
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities					
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>					
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	77.7%	347	77.7%	367

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C2: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C2		Gender			
		Male (3)		Female (4)	
Political Participation					
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>					
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	68.8%	471	75.1%	535
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>					
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	39.2%	470	43.7%	537
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	30.5%	472	27.2%	539
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
vote_d	Registered to vote	88.6%	465	90.0%	536
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	91.0%	405	94.7%	485
petition_d	Signed a petition	32.3%	469	31.7%	535
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	22.4%	470	20.7%	539
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	4.1%	472	2.7%	539
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	33.8%	469	27.4%	538
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	16.7%	470	12.3%	537
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	30.6%	283	23.8%	321
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>					
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	72.9%	436	76.0%	521
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>					
trust_d	Trust in the local government	45.5%	438	38.2%	510

TABLE C3: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C3A		Gender			
		Male (3)		Female (4)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>					
religion_d	Attend religious services	65.4%	467	76.8% ⁽³⁾	535
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	50.9%	467	63.4% ⁽³⁾	539
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	61.0%	471	75.9% ⁽³⁾	535
groups_2_d	Political groups	8.2%	472	9.8%	539
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	23.9%	471	21.9%	537
groups_4_d	Labor unions	8.5%	471	5.0%	539
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	7.7%	471	5.4%	539
groups_6_d	Health organizations	11.8%	471	18.9% ⁽³⁾	538
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	10.5%	472	10.1%	539
groups_8_d	Political action groups	12.6% ⁽⁴⁾	472	7.5%	538
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	13.4%	471	15.5%	539
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	31.0%	472	27.4%	537
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	4.5%	472	6.5%	539
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	23.2%	471	24.8%	539
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	10.4%	472	12.8%	539
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	14.7% ⁽⁴⁾	472	5.2%	539
groups15_d	Social service organizations	10.1%	471	11.2%	538
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	11.5%	472	13.5%	538
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	11.8% ⁽⁴⁾	472	6.5%	539

Table C3B		Gender			
		Male (3)		Female (4)	
Civic Participation					
% responding "Yes"					
		%	n	%	n
groups18_d	School support groups	19.3%	471	27.0% ⁽³⁾	539
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	11.8%	472	12.2%	539
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	22.9%	472	25.2%	539
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	13.2%	472	12.5%	539
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	5.8%	470	4.9%	535
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	48.5%	472	55.8%	539
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	16.1%	471	18.6%	539
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	24.6%	471	23.5%	539
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	19.4%	470	16.4%	538
present_d	Made a public presentation	18.7%	471	15.2%	539

TABLE C4: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C4		Gender			
		Male (3)		Female (4)	
People in the Economy					
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	15.6%	243	15.0%	280
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	37.3%	242	48.9% ⁽³⁾	282
% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"					
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	89.1%	242	91.3%	283
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	92.0%	242	97.3%	283
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	86.8%	236	85.8%	283
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	93.7%	239	92.7%	280
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	89.4%	242	94.0%	282
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	69.8%	241	78.7%	282
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	54.9%	240	55.8%	282
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	72.4%	242	71.8%	283
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	66.6%	237	65.5%	275
% responding "Very/somewhat likely"					
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	59.1%	321	67.7% ⁽³⁾	397

TABLE C5: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C5		Gender			
		Male (3)		Female (4)	
Perceptions of Children		%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	82.2%	121	92.1%	126
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	24.6%	72	16.6%	71
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	11.0%	63	8.8%	67
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>					
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	77.2%	458	72.9%	520
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	77.4%	446	78.6%	499
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>					
pssat_d	Change in public schools	23.9%	269	41.0% ⁽³⁾	248
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	38.6%	261	46.5%	233
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	42.0%	254	51.5%	237
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>					
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	99.0%	246	99.7%	311
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	98.8%	247	99.9%	309
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	95.7%	243	98.3%	309
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	96.1%	246	99.4% ⁽³⁾	308
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	94.3%	243	96.6%	307

TABLE C6: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C6A		Gender			
		Male (3)		Female (4)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	65.5%	466	62.0%	535
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	74.6%	471	78.6%	538
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	42.0%	472	41.9%	538
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	79.4%	447	74.9%	520
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	79.8%	447	78.2%	516
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	4.3%	278	7.5%	340
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community					
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>					
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	40.9%	465	42.5%	527
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	59.2%	465	56.9%	530
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>					
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	90.9%	468	91.2%	535
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>					
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	95.1%	469	92.5%	537
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	87.2% ⁽⁴⁾	465	79.6%	535
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	86.6%	466	83.4%	535
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	88.7%	469	88.2%	538
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	78.3%	466	79.1%	534

Table C6B		Gender			
		Male (3)		Female (4)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community					
<i>% responding "Safe/very safe"</i>					
		%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	97.9%	469	96.2%	538
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	93.3% ⁽⁴⁾	469	86.4%	536
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	93.0%	329	88.6%	382
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	74.5% ⁽⁴⁾	324	50.5%	353
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	87.6%	433	86.2%	473
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	99.8% ⁽⁴⁾	470	97.0%	536

TABLE C7: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C7		Gender			
Overall Health		Male (3)		Female (4)	
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>		%	n	%	n
health_d	General health status	84.4%	469	79.6%	537
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>					
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	87.7%	470	83.1%	537
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	57.6%	415	74.2% ⁽³⁾	472
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>					
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	87.3%	233	88.0%	349

TABLE C8: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C8		Race					
		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>							
quality	Current quality of living	7.26	293	7.35	644	6.26	33
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.46	269	7.60	601	6.89	28
futureb	Future quality of living	6.75	277	6.70	593	5.79	33
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	73.5%	211	79.9%	446	69.7%	29

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C9: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C9		Race					
		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
Political Participation							
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	69.4%	295	74.1%	644	64.6%	34
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>							
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	46.6%	295	40.3%	645	37.7%	34
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	32.3%	296	27.8%	647	30.2%	34
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
vote_d	Registered to vote	91.7%	290	88.9%	644	81.3%	34
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	91.7%	259	93.9%	574	93.8%	28
petition_d	Signed a petition	18.6%	295	38.9% ⁽¹⁾	643	25.3%	34
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	21.3%	296	20.7%	646	43.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	34
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	2.5%	296	3.8%	647	2.5%	34
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	25.8%	296	32.7%	644	34.7%	34
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	11.7%	295	16.1%	645	7.7%	34
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	23.1%	176	28.7%	388	40.9%	20
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>							
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	70.4%	279	77.5%	618	65.6%	29
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>							
trust_d	Trust in the local government	31.2%	279	46.5% ⁽¹⁾	610	31.8%	29

TABLE C10: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C10A		Race					
		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>							
religion_d	Attend religious services	78.1% ⁽²⁾	296	67.8%	640	69.3%	34
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	62.9%	296	55.1%	644	55.7%	34
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	76.6% ⁽²⁾	295	65.1%	646	68.7%	33
groups_2_d	Political groups	11.6%	296	7.8%	647	14.3%	34
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	14.2%	296	26.7% ⁽¹⁾	645	40.4% ⁽¹⁾	34
groups_4_d	Labor unions	8.9%	296	6.1%	647	3.7%	34
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	2.9%	296	8.2% ⁽¹⁾	647	11.1%	34
groups_6_d	Health organizations	13.9%	296	16.4%	646	15.3%	34
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	5.0%	296	13.1% ⁽¹⁾	647	6.4%	34
groups_8_d	Political action groups	9.1%	296	10.3%	646	18.1%	34
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	13.2%	296	15.1%	646	21.5%	34
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	22.8%	296	32.1% ⁽¹⁾	645	36.6%	34
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	12.8% ⁽²⁾	296	2.0%	647	12.8%	34
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	21.6%	296	25.1%	646	30.9%	34
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	7.4%	296	13.3% ⁽¹⁾	647	24.6%	34
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	8.4%	296	9.9%	647	19.0%	34
groups15_d	Social service organizations	14.5%	296	8.7%	645	12.5%	34
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	11.9%	296	13.5%	646	8.8%	34
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	8.2%	296	9.0%	647	14.4%	34

Table C10B		Race					
		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
Civic Participation							
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n	%	n
groups18_d	School support groups	23.7%	296	22.7%	646	30.7%	34
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	10.0%	296	12.6%	647	22.5%	34
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	16.9%	296	27.8% ⁽¹⁾	647	25.5%	34
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	7.6%	296	15.5% ⁽¹⁾	647	11.0%	34
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	6.3%	293	5.0%	645	4.8%	34
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	43.8%	296	57.0% ⁽¹⁾	647	53.1%	34
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	15.1%	296	18.4%	646	18.4%	34
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	21.2%	296	26.2%	646	19.4%	34
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	14.2%	296	20.1%	644	13.4%	34
present_d	Made a public presentation	15.0%	296	18.5%	646	13.1%	34

TABLE C11: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C11		Race					
		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	12.4% ⁽³⁾	146	17.7% ⁽³⁾	347	2.4%	18
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	39.5%	148	45.1%	345	34.7%	20
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>							
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	83.1%	148	93.1% ⁽¹⁾	346	89.4%	20
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	93.8%	148	95.2%	346	92.3%	20
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	82.3%	148	88.1%	340	77.2%	20
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	90.0%	147	94.7%	344	88.8%	18
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	87.0%	148	93.7%	346	92.1%	19
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	74.8%	148	74.3%	344	67.6%	20
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	65.6% ⁽²⁾	148	49.6%	344	72.5% ⁽²⁾	19
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	65.4%	148	74.5%	346	73.7%	20
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	56.9%	145	70.3% ⁽¹⁾	336	56.0%	20
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>							
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	75.1% ⁽²⁾	215	59.1%	454	68.4%	23

TABLE C12: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C12		Race					
		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
Perceptions of Children		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	100.0% ⁽²⁾	89	80.8%	147	89.3%	5
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	.0%	37	27.2% ⁽¹⁾	99	19.1%	3
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	.0%	37	12.2% ⁽¹⁾	89	33.0%	3
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	72.0%	282	77.5% ⁽³⁾	629	55.6%	34
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	88.5% ⁽²⁾	288	73.0%	594	74.7%	32
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>							
pssat_d	Change in public schools	37.9%	149	30.7%	331	26.9%	16
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	48.5%	150	39.3%	307	41.7%	17
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	56.7% ⁽²⁾	150	41.4%	303	50.2%	17
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>							
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	99.3%	171	99.8%	354	100.0%	18
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	100.0%	172	99.4%	353	100.0%	18
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	100.0% ⁽²⁾	171	96.2%	351	95.1%	18
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	98.4%	172	98.1%	352	95.0%	17
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	97.5%	172	94.8%	347	95.3%	18

TABLE C13: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C13A		Race					
		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	54.3%	295	68.5% ⁽¹⁾	641	51.2%	34
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	84.2% ⁽²⁾	296	73.2%	646	83.7%	34
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	54.4% ⁽²⁾	296	37.4%	647	37.5%	34
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	61.5%	284	84.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	617	61.1%	33
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	65.8%	285	85.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	618	61.0%	31
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	12.9% ⁽²⁾	180	3.1%	393	8.9%	24
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community							
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>							
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	44.0%	292	40.8%	635	34.6%	34
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	50.6%	293	61.2% ⁽¹⁾	637	62.7%	33
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>							
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	89.9%	296	91.7%	643	90.5%	33
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>							
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	90.7%	295	95.6%	645	84.9%	34
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	79.8%	295	85.7% ⁽³⁾	639	67.8%	34
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	84.5% ⁽³⁾	294	86.9% ⁽³⁾	640	60.6%	34
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	86.5%	296	90.3% ⁽³⁾	645	67.7%	34
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	74.8%	296	80.9% ⁽³⁾	641	57.4%	33

Table C13B		Race					
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
<i>% responding "Safe/very safe"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	96.4%	296	97.7%	644	97.5%	34
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	85.8%	296	92.4% ⁽¹⁾	643	78.2%	34
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	92.2%	214	90.0%	447	96.2% ⁽²⁾	26
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	66.0%	208	59.5%	425	68.2%	23
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	91.2% ⁽²⁾	275	85.6%	572	78.3%	30
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	98.5%	296	98.5%	643	92.3%	34

TABLE C14: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C14		Race					
Overall Health		Black (1)		White (2)		Other (3)	
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
health_d	General health status	82.8%	296	81.1%	643	82.2%	34
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>							
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	85.1%	295	84.5%	645	87.4%	34
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	62.7%	262	68.6%	568	61.6%	32
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>							
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	88.5%	161	88.3%	388	79.5%	20

TABLE C15: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C15		Education											
		Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>													
quality	Current quality of living	7.84 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	160	7.30	288	7.08	331	7.26	111	7.16	80	6.14	11
yrsago	Past quality of living	8.12 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	151	7.46	275	7.46	303	7.45	96	7.19	70	6.35	10
futureb	Future quality of living	6.93 ⁽⁶⁾	138	6.55	265	6.64	318	6.82 ⁽⁶⁾	104	6.88 ⁽⁶⁾	75	5.10	911
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>													
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	77.5% ⁽⁶⁾	103	78.6% ⁽⁶⁾	194	75.7% ⁽⁶⁾	226	82.6% ⁽⁶⁾	91	78.1% ⁽⁶⁾	74	44.9%	11

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C16: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C16		Education											
		Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)	
Political Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>													
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	51.8%	162	65.7% ⁽¹⁾	288	80.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	331	79.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	95.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	81	93.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>													
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	27.3%	164	32.8%	287	40.7% ⁽¹⁾	331	61.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	71.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	80.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	12.6%	165	17.1%	289	34.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	332	44.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	56.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	65.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>													
vote_d	Registered to vote	78.4%	160	86.9%	287	92.1% ⁽¹⁾	331	95.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	110	99.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	86.3%	118	92.0%	252	92.9%	304	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	105	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	80	93.8%	11
petition_d	Signed a petition	12.5%	165	23.2% ⁽¹⁾	288	36.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	331	49.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	110	59.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	79	64.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	11.6%	164	12.5%	288	24.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	332	37.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	39.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	43.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	11
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	2.8%	165	2.3%	289	4.4%	332	4.8%	111	2.9%	81	5.2%	11
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	18.1%	164	25.1%	289	34.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	331	43.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	110	41.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	81	52.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	11
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	8.6%	165	6.9%	287	12.3% ⁽²⁾	331	27.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	39.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	48.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	12.3%	101	19.8%	181	29.9% ⁽¹⁾	187	41.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	66	49.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	47	76.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	9
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>													
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	57.8%	143	69.4%	277	79.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	319	88.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	106	94.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	80.1%	11
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>													
trust_d	Trust in the local government	33.7%	146	35.6%	268	41.1%	313	51.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	110	65.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	80	44.5%	10

TABLE C17: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C17A		Education											
		Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>													
religion_d	Attend religious services	61.9%	163	73.5%	288	68.9%	330	83.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	111	75.5%	79	59.5%	10
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>													
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	42.0%	165	55.6% ⁽¹⁾	287	58.4% ⁽¹⁾	332	70.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	109	72.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	66.8%	11
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	54.5%	164	68.9% ⁽¹⁾	287	69.5% ⁽¹⁾	332	79.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	110	79.6% ⁽¹⁾	81	56.3%	11
groups_2_d	Political groups	1.0%	165	3.0%	289	13.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	332	15.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	19.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	81	20.6%	11
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	3.2%	165	10.7% ⁽¹⁾	289	23.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	332	48.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	110	66.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	81	75.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	11
groups_4_d	Labor unions	2.2%	165	11.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	289	6.1% ⁽⁶⁾	332	6.0% ⁽⁶⁾	111	4.5%	81	.0%	11
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	1.6%	165	5.6% ⁽¹⁾	289	8.9% ⁽¹⁾	332	9.9% ⁽¹⁾	111	5.8%	81	10.5%	11
groups_6_d	Health organizations	5.1%	165	8.2%	289	16.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	331	31.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	32.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	55.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	7.1%	165	6.4%	289	10.6%	332	12.8%	111	22.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	81	40.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	11
groups_8_d	Political action groups	1.2%	164	6.5% ⁽¹⁾	289	10.0% ⁽¹⁾	332	14.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	29.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	81	54.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	11
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	.8%	165	5.5% ⁽¹⁾	289	18.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	331	27.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	37.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	49.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	9.9%	165	21.0% ⁽¹⁾	289	32.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	332	45.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	110	60.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	39.7% ⁽¹⁾	11
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	.7%	165	3.7% ⁽¹⁾	289	5.8% ⁽¹⁾	332	12.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	11.2% ⁽¹⁾	81	7.4%	11
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	11.4%	165	19.6%	288	26.6% ⁽¹⁾	332	33.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	41.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	51.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	11
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	3.4%	165	4.4%	289	13.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	332	19.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	32.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	58.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	11
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	4.1%	165	8.5%	289	10.4% ⁽¹⁾	332	14.4% ⁽¹⁾	111	14.3% ⁽¹⁾	81	21.2%	11
groups15_d	Social service organizations	2.5%	165	6.5%	289	9.4% ⁽¹⁾	331	23.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	25.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	80	32.2% ⁽¹⁾	11
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	2.8%	165	8.4% ⁽¹⁾	288	13.3% ⁽¹⁾	332	22.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	30.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	26.4% ⁽¹⁾	11
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	3.9%	165	6.0%	289	7.9%	332	21.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	16.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	81	28.6% ⁽¹⁾	11

Table C17B		Education											
		Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
% responding "Yes"													
groups18_d	School support groups	14.2%	165	22.4%	289	21.4%	331	30.5% ⁽¹⁾	111	41.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	44.3% ⁽¹⁾	11
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	4.5%	165	10.1%	289	11.6% ⁽¹⁾	332	25.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	18.4% ⁽¹⁾	81	21.2%	11
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	9.6%	165	21.4% ⁽¹⁾	289	26.1% ⁽¹⁾	332	40.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	35.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	81	30.5%	11
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	9.3%	165	8.2%	289	13.8% ⁽²⁾	332	23.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	111	18.5%	81	5.2%	11
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	3.8%	165	2.8%	288	6.0%	329	8.0%	111	9.0%	80	10.5%	11
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	25.8%	165	41.8% ⁽¹⁾	289	60.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	332	74.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	84.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	78.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	11
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	3.7%	165	11.0% ⁽¹⁾	289	19.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	331	26.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	41.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	81	70.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	11
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	6.0%	165	17.5% ⁽¹⁾	289	23.0% ⁽¹⁾	331	49.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	52.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	68.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	2.4%	165	8.3% ⁽¹⁾	289	19.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	330	41.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	40.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	68.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	11
present_d	Made a public presentation	4.2%	165	9.4% ⁽¹⁾	289	17.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	331	34.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	111	40.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	66.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	11

TABLE C18: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C18		Education											
		Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
% responding "Yes"													
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	8.5%	44	13.7%	149	17.2%	183	19.7%	76	13.9%	58	20.4%	7
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	31.4%	44	15.4%	149	39.4% ⁽²⁾	185	70.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	75	95.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	58	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	7
% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"													
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	96.0% ⁽²⁾	43	85.9%	149	89.2%	185	93.8%	76	98.2% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	58	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	7
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	96.7%	43	94.7%	149	92.4%	185	95.0%	76	100.0% ⁽³⁾	58	100.0% ⁽³⁾	7
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	93.9% ⁽³⁾	43	83.3%	146	81.1%	182	91.0%	76	95.9% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	58	90.5%	7
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	97.2%	43	93.2%	146	90.2%	182	92.2%	76	98.8% ⁽³⁾	58	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	7
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	98.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	43	88.5%	148	91.0%	185	92.9%	76	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	58	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	7
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	69.8%	41	66.5%	149	73.4%	184	83.3% ⁽²⁾	76	91.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	58	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	7
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	53.2%	43	53.2%	149	51.8%	184	68.4% ⁽³⁾	75	58.4%	58	40.8%	7
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	72.5%	43	61.7%	149	77.6% ⁽²⁾	185	78.0% ⁽²⁾	76	76.1%	58	53.1%	7
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	66.8% ⁽⁶⁾	39	60.8% ⁽⁶⁾	148	69.0% ⁽⁶⁾	179	70.3% ⁽⁶⁾	75	70.6% ⁽⁶⁾	57	24.6%	7
% responding "Very/somewhat likely"													
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	45.3%	113	60.9% ⁽¹⁾	208	72.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	235	65.7% ⁽¹⁾	81	73.3% ⁽¹⁾	56	75.4% ⁽¹⁾	8

TABLE C19: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C19		Education											
		Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)	
Perceptions of Children		% responding "Yes"											
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	94.2% ⁽⁵⁾	26	91.5% ⁽⁵⁾	84	92.4% ⁽⁵⁾	86	75.1%	25	57.1%	21	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	3
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	10.8%	19	13.9%	39	6.7%	47	46.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	17	57.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	18	60.3%	1
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	.0%	17	17.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	37	8.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	45	11.7%	13	.0%	16	.0%	1
% responding "Excellent/very good/good"													
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	67.9%	149	70.1%	282	77.8%	325	80.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	111	85.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	79	69.6%	11
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	84.9% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	150	82.7% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	270	73.7%	315	80.1%	101	65.0%	77	60.2%	11
% responding "Gotten better"													
pssat_d	Change in public schools	37.5%	84	27.9%	141	30.3%	172	37.8%	63	35.0%	43	34.4%	4
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	46.6%	77	43.8%	136	42.0%	166	38.9%	61	37.5%	40	20.1%	4
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	49.4%	76	44.9%	132	47.6%	161	51.8%	62	39.0%	45	27.5%	5
% responding "Very/somewhat Important"													
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	98.6%	88	99.5%	171	100.0%	179	100.0%	54	100.0%	44	100.0%	6
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	100.0%	89	99.2%	169	99.5%	180	100.0%	54	100.0%	44	100.0%	6
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	88	96.2%	169	97.3%	177	95.2%	54	99.0%	44	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	6
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	95.7%	88	98.0%	170	98.3%	178	98.4%	54	99.0%	44	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	6
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	98.6%	89	96.0%	168	93.0%	177	97.2%	54	97.9%	43	90.7%	6

Table C20B		Education											
		Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		% responding "Safe/very safe"											
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	97.6%	165	94.3%	288	98.0%	331	99.5% ⁽²⁾	111	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	88.8%	163	88.1%	288	89.8%	332	92.4%	111	95.6% ⁽²⁾	81	82.2%	11
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	83.0%	123	89.6%	206	90.9%	236	99.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	73	99.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	50	92.8%	8
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	58.7%	119	61.3%	193	58.1%	228	71.1% ⁽³⁾	69	69.7%	47	75.4%	7
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	86.3%	141	88.2%	259	83.3%	297	92.5% ⁽³⁾	100	91.4%	79	79.7%	10
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	98.5%	164	97.7%	287	98.1%	331	99.1%	111	99.5%	81	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11

TABLE C21: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C21		Education											
		Less than HS (1)		High School grad (2)		Some college (3)		4 year degree (4)		Grad work (5)		Adv Grad/PhD (6)	
Overall Health		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>													
health_d	General health status	64.3%	165	83.1% ⁽¹⁾	289	82.8% ⁽¹⁾	330	90.3% ⁽¹⁾	110	93.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	81	95.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>													
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	77.2%	164	86.3%	289	83.7%	331	91.3% ⁽¹⁾	111	93.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	81	85.4%	11
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>													
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	54.4%	142	69.4% ⁽¹⁾	259	61.2%	293	78.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	94	83.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	74	75.9%	9
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>													
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	89.9%	76	84.8%	179	87.5%	175	94.1% ⁽²⁾	73	85.7%	61	83.3%	7

TABLE C22: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C22		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>									
Quality	Current quality of living	7.34	337	7.34	190	7.00	128	7.25	154
Yrsago	Past quality of living	7.80 ⁽⁴⁾	307	7.42	181	7.32	115	7.19	142
Futureb	Future quality of living	6.64	310	6.57	181	6.55	127	7.06	147
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities									
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>									
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	78.8%	236	82.2%	132	70.0%	97	84.3% ⁽³⁾	113

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C23: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C23		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
Political Participation									
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>									
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	60.6%	340	79.2% ⁽¹⁾	192	77.4% ⁽¹⁾	128	84.5% ⁽¹⁾	154
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>									
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	34.2%	339	40.8%	191	47.2% ⁽¹⁾	128	62.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	154
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	19.3%	340	38.9% ⁽¹⁾	192	28.6%	128	43.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	154
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>									
vote_d	Registered to vote	80.8%	339	92.3% ⁽¹⁾	189	95.8% ⁽¹⁾	128	98.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	85.4%	267	93.4% ⁽¹⁾	175	98.1% ⁽¹⁾	123	98.0% ⁽¹⁾	151
petition_d	Signed a petition	19.5%	339	42.4% ⁽¹⁾	192	42.7% ⁽¹⁾	128	47.0% ⁽¹⁾	151
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	13.6%	340	24.9% ⁽¹⁾	192	21.4%	128	35.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	154
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	1.8%	340	2.8%	192	5.9%	128	5.4%	154
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	23.9%	339	28.2%	190	42.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	128	40.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	6.5%	339	19.0% ⁽¹⁾	192	15.3% ⁽¹⁾	128	26.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	154
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	17.4%	186	28.2%	116	39.5% ⁽¹⁾	83	44.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	93
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>									
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	62.4%	306	82.2% ⁽¹⁾	186	79.3% ⁽¹⁾	123	87.7% ⁽¹⁾	154
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>									
trust_d	Trust in the local government	35.3%	314	39.7%	185	49.3% ⁽¹⁾	122	57.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	147

TABLE C24: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C24A		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>									
religion_d	Attend religious services	61.5%	337	72.3% ⁽¹⁾	191	76.0% ⁽¹⁾	128	76.2% ⁽¹⁾	154
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>									
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	46.1%	340	57.8% ⁽¹⁾	191	66.9% ⁽¹⁾	128	67.1% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	57.5%	338	73.0% ⁽¹⁾	191	72.7% ⁽¹⁾	128	75.6% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups_2_d	Political groups	5.1%	340	12.7% ⁽¹⁾	192	7.1%	128	16.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	154
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	7.2%	340	23.5% ⁽¹⁾	191	36.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	128	50.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	154
groups_4_d	Labor unions	2.6%	340	10.5% ⁽¹⁾	192	8.6% ⁽¹⁾	128	9.0% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	3.6%	340	7.0%	192	8.3%	128	10.5% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups_6_d	Health organizations	8.9%	340	18.0% ⁽¹⁾	192	16.5%	128	27.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	154
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	6.4%	340	11.6%	192	12.8%	128	16.1% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups_8_d	Political action groups	4.5%	339	14.1% ⁽¹⁾	192	7.9%	128	22.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	154
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	7.4%	340	14.3% ⁽¹⁾	192	19.1% ⁽¹⁾	128	27.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	17.8%	340	27.1%	191	38.8% ⁽¹⁾	128	50.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	4.7%	340	6.5%	192	5.1%	128	7.6%	154
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	18.4%	340	23.9%	192	32.0% ⁽¹⁾	128	31.4% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	7.5%	340	14.1%	192	20.1% ⁽¹⁾	128	15.7% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	6.8%	340	14.3% ⁽¹⁾	192	10.9%	128	9.2%	154
groups15_d	Social service organizations	5.7%	340	9.8%	191	14.9% ⁽¹⁾	128	17.6% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	7.9%	339	10.1%	192	20.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	128	23.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	6.9%	340	8.3%	192	11.5%	128	12.4%	154

Table C24B		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
Civic Participation									
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
groups18_d	School support groups	20.4%	340	23.9%	192	29.9%	128	33.1% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	8.1%	340	8.2%	192	17.0% ⁽¹⁾	128	20.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	20.4%	340	21.1%	192	25.0%	128	30.3% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	9.2%	340	11.6%	192	18.7% ⁽¹⁾	128	19.1% ⁽¹⁾	154
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	6.3%	337	2.1%	190	6.4%	128	6.4%	154
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	33.5%	340	53.8% ⁽¹⁾	192	77.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	128	74.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	7.6%	340	16.7% ⁽¹⁾	191	22.8% ⁽¹⁾	128	33.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	10.1%	340	25.2% ⁽¹⁾	191	35.5% ⁽¹⁾	128	47.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	7.0%	340	18.3% ⁽¹⁾	191	28.1% ⁽¹⁾	128	34.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
present_d	Made a public presentation	7.8%	340	14.9% ⁽¹⁾	191	26.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	128	33.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154

TABLE C25: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C25		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>									
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	15.4%	116	19.8%	124	9.5%	84	15.0%	120
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	20.0%	116	40.2% ⁽¹⁾	124	45.4% ⁽¹⁾	85	65.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	120
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>									
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	82.9%	116	90.0%	124	92.1%	85	97.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	120
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	94.0%	116	94.4%	124	94.7%	85	96.9%	120
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	81.0%	115	84.9%	123	86.3%	85	92.6% ⁽¹⁾	117
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	90.4%	116	92.6%	123	94.6%	84	95.7%	120
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	89.0%	116	90.8%	124	94.0%	85	96.6%	120
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	72.0%	115	66.5%	124	74.1%	85	81.3% ⁽²⁾	120
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	54.3%	116	48.3%	124	66.1% ⁽²⁾	85	52.2%	118
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	68.3%	116	64.9%	124	79.6%	85	81.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	120
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	58.9%	112	63.9%	121	77.7% ⁽¹⁾	85	73.8% ⁽¹⁾	118
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>									
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	60.8%	249	70.6%	124	75.4% ⁽¹⁾	98	69.6%	106

TABLE C26: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C26		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
Perceptions of Children									
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	97.2% ⁽⁴⁾	80	93.1% ⁽⁴⁾	50	81.7%	38	73.5%	47
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	.0%	42	11.4%	23	36.8% ⁽¹⁾	23	41.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	31
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	5.3%	42	3.9%	21	26.3%	21	5.6%	26
% responding "Excellent/very good/good"									
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	71.8%	329	76.3%	189	80.1%	126	83.0% ⁽¹⁾	153
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	84.0% ⁽²⁾	318	73.6%	181	77.6%	122	75.9%	148
% responding "Gotten better"									
pssat_d	Change in public schools	38.0%	154	38.0%	98	26.1%	68	28.6%	88
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	52.0% ⁽³⁾	146	44.5%	96	34.2%	66	40.8%	85
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	54.2%	149	49.6%	94	39.1%	64	40.3%	86
% responding "Very/somewhat Important"									
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	100.0%	210	99.2%	104	100.0%	75	100.0%	79
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	99.8%	209	100.0%	105	100.0%	75	100.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	77
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	99.3%	208	99.1%	104	96.5%	74	95.6%	78
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	98.3%	208	99.6%	103	98.8%	75	96.9%	79
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	99.3% ⁽²⁾	209	88.8%	101	97.7%	75	97.5%	79

TABLE C27: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C27A		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
Community Attachment									
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	56.2%	336	68.2% ⁽¹⁾	191	66.6%	128	74.3% ⁽¹⁾	153
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	82.6% ⁽⁴⁾	339	81.5% ⁽⁴⁾	192	74.7%	128	65.2%	154
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	48.3% ⁽⁴⁾	340	44.5%	192	38.3%	128	33.5%	154
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	71.3%	321	75.5%	184	75.1%	127	84.6% ⁽¹⁾	148
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	74.4%	316	75.1%	187	78.1%	126	83.3%	149
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	9.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	207	1.1%	112	2.4%	87	6.6% ⁽²⁾	95
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community									
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>									
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	40.3%	332	36.9%	189	53.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	128	43.9%	154
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	53.3%	332	55.1%	191	62.7%	128	70.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	153
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>									
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	91.1%	340	87.4%	191	93.6%	128	96.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>									
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	93.5%	338	92.0%	192	92.9%	128	96.3%	154
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	83.9%	338	79.0%	192	85.8%	128	88.5% ⁽²⁾	154
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	86.4%	337	84.1%	191	90.2%	128	87.2%	154
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	84.9%	339	90.1%	192	85.7%	128	92.3% ⁽¹⁾	154
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	76.3%	339	78.5%	189	73.7%	128	82.1%	153

Table C27B		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		% responding "Safe/very safe"							
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	96.8%	339	97.7%	192	96.9%	128	99.6% ⁽¹⁾	154
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	87.0%	339	92.7%	192	87.9%	128	94.9% ⁽¹⁾	154
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	86.8%	229	91.4%	147	91.3%	88	97.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	109
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	60.7%	216	56.2%	145	58.5%	83	74.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	108
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	87.1%	306	84.6%	183	87.6%	116	92.0%	140
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	97.7%	340	99.5% ⁽¹⁾	192	96.7%	128	99.7% ⁽¹⁾	154

TABLE C28: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C28		Income							
		<\$30k (1)		\$30k to <\$50k (2)		\$50k to <\$70k (3)		\$70k & over (4)	
Overall Health									
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>									
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
health_d	General health status	70.8%	340	82.6% ⁽¹⁾	192	94.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	128	95.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>									
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	79.5%	338	85.5%	191	89.6% ⁽¹⁾	128	93.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>									
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	58.6%	294	67.6%	172	66.1%	111	80.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	138
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>									
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	85.2%	172	90.0%	115	85.5%	73	87.0%	111

TABLE C29: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C29		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>											
quality	Current quality of living	6.45	85	6.97	131	7.25 ⁽¹⁾	180	7.25 ⁽¹⁾	315	7.85 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	234
yrsago	Past quality of living	6.37	78	7.22	112	7.52 ⁽¹⁾	165	7.66 ⁽¹⁾	297	7.91 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	222
futureb	Future quality of living	6.18	84	6.43	124	6.28	169	6.81	304	7.28 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	199
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	62.5%	62	70.6%	94	75.4%	120	77.4%	236	89.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	155

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C30: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C30		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
Political Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>											
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	70.0%	85	59.1%	131	74.2% ⁽²⁾	180	75.4% ⁽²⁾	316	77.1% ⁽²⁾	234
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>											
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	17.3%	85	48.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	130	52.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	180	45.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	317	34.5% ⁽¹⁾	235
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	22.8%	85	26.4%	131	25.5%	180	35.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	317	25.9%	238
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
vote_d	Registered to vote	92.5% ⁽²⁾	85	77.3%	131	91.4% ⁽²⁾	178	88.6%	312	93.5% ⁽²⁾	238
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	83.8%	71	89.3%	101	89.7%	165	96.3%	277	96.1%	222
petition_d	Signed a petition	21.0%	85	38.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	130	42.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	179	36.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	315	20.9%	237
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	14.0%	85	20.0%	131	16.2%	180	29.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	316	19.8%	237
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	6.2%	85	2.2%	131	5.2%	180	3.1%	317	1.7%	238
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	27.6%	85	29.0%	131	34.8%	179	32.0%	316	28.9%	237
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	6.0%	85	18.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	131	15.3%	180	19.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	316	9.1%	237
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	33.9%	52	28.4%	63	25.6%	120	30.8% ⁽⁵⁾	200	19.6%	137
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>											
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	53.5%	72	54.8%	120	74.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	175	77.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	301	87.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	233
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>											
trust_d	Trust in the local government	46.3%	83	35.5%	122	40.4%	163	35.2%	295	54.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	228

TABLE C31: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C31A		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
Civic Participation											
% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
religion_d	Attend religious services	68.6%	84	53.3%	131	65.0%	179	76.2% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	313	79.2% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	237
% responding "Yes"											
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	56.8%	85	44.5%	128	57.4%	179	56.0%	317	62.9% ⁽²⁾	237
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	62.2%	85	58.1%	129	63.3%	179	73.5% ⁽²⁾	315	73.8% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	238
groups_2_d	Political groups	8.5%	85	7.4%	131	7.6%	180	10.0%	317	9.6%	238
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	9.4%	85	21.1%	131	28.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	180	30.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	316	15.1%	238
groups_4_d	Labor unions	.0%	85	7.4% ⁽¹⁾	131	8.0% ⁽¹⁾	180	8.6% ⁽¹⁾	317	5.3% ⁽¹⁾	238
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	4.3%	85	3.5%	131	6.9%	180	8.0% ⁽²⁾	317	7.2%	238
groups_6_d	Health organizations	10.0%	85	7.5%	130	17.1% ⁽²⁾	180	20.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	317	14.4% ⁽²⁾	238
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	1.5%	85	10.3% ⁽¹⁾	131	10.7% ⁽¹⁾	180	15.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	317	7.5% ⁽¹⁾	238
groups_8_d	Political action groups	5.4%	85	8.3%	131	10.7%	180	12.6%	317	9.5%	238
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	23.8% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	85	8.9%	131	9.0%	180	15.6% ⁽³⁾	317	18.3% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	237
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	43.4% ⁽⁵⁾	85	30.6%	131	28.3%	180	27.9%	316	25.4%	238
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	5.3%	85	3.7%	131	3.3%	180	7.8% ⁽³⁾	317	5.5%	238
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	24.5%	85	13.9%	131	22.3%	180	25.8% ⁽²⁾	316	27.0% ⁽²⁾	238
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	17.0%	85	8.5%	131	5.8%	180	12.9% ⁽³⁾	317	13.2% ⁽³⁾	238
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	4.5%	85	.7%	131	5.1%	180	11.8% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	317	17.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	238
groups15_d	Social service organizations	4.5%	85	8.7%	131	12.7% ⁽¹⁾	180	15.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	317	7.0%	237
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	1.5%	85	12.2% ⁽¹⁾	131	8.3% ⁽¹⁾	180	15.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	316	15.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	238
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	3.6%	85	3.9%	131	6.4%	180	11.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	317	14.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	238

Table C31B		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
groups18_d	School support groups	13.6%	85	35.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	131	36.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	180	24.5% ⁽⁵⁾	316	8.8%	238
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	19.5% ⁽⁵⁾	85	17.0% ⁽⁵⁾	131	13.9% ⁽⁵⁾	180	12.7% ⁽⁵⁾	317	5.8%	238
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	4.6%	85	2.4%	131	3.8%	180	31.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	317	47.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	238
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	8.0%	85	9.8%	131	13.8%	180	14.8%	317	14.4%	238
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	7.6%	85	3.9%	131	5.4%	179	6.3%	316	4.3%	236
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	53.4%	85	49.6%	131	60.0% ⁽⁵⁾	180	54.3% ⁽⁵⁾	317	45.1%	238
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	13.5%	85	12.8%	131	17.3%	180	18.3%	317	20.6%	237
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	18.2%	85	22.5%	131	25.0%	180	28.7%	317	21.6%	237
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	16.1%	85	23.6%	131	18.1%	180	20.6% ⁽⁵⁾	317	13.6%	236
present_d	Made a public presentation	12.8%	85	19.4%	131	15.2%	180	19.8%	317	16.4%	237

TABLE C32: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C32		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	13.7%	37	16.4%	106	13.3%	125	16.9%	196	18.2%	30
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	12.1%	37	41.7% ⁽¹⁾	106	50.3% ⁽¹⁾	128	45.0% ⁽¹⁾	196	41.0% ⁽¹⁾	30
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>											
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	69.5%	37	86.5%	106	93.9%	128	94.1% ⁽¹⁾	196	93.2%	29
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	80.1%	37	91.3%	106	96.7%	128	97.9%	196	95.2%	29
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	71.9%	37	81.3%	106	88.3%	127	88.7%	192	95.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	28
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	87.4%	37	88.3%	106	94.9%	125	95.9%	195	92.6%	28
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	74.9%	37	86.6%	106	96.9% ⁽¹⁾	128	94.7%	195	95.2%	29
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	74.7%	37	70.4%	106	81.5%	128	71.8%	194	75.9%	29
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	70.6% ⁽⁴⁾	37	61.9%	106	56.9%	128	47.8%	194	45.8%	28
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	77.0%	37	65.5%	106	78.3%	128	70.1%	196	82.0%	29
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	88.9% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	37	73.1%	105	66.7%	122	59.6%	193	58.1%	27
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>											
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	84.6% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	62	87.9% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	94	81.5% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	130	65.8% ⁽⁵⁾	224	23.0%	162

TABLE C33: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C33		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
Perceptions of Children											
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	85.2%	39	88.7%	60	87.2%	76	88.3%	58	81.5%	8
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	22.8%	20	20.7%	38	15.3%	53	27.9%	23	39.0%	4
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	30.8%	18	2.2%	38	7.6% ⁽⁵⁾	52	11.1%	17	.0%	2
% responding "Excellent/very good/good"											
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	54.5%	85	70.7%	128	78.7% ⁽¹⁾	177	74.0% ⁽¹⁾	305	82.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	227
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	66.9%	85	74.8%	126	75.8%	170	79.6%	299	83.9% ⁽¹⁾	209
% responding "Gotten better"											
pssat_d	Change in public schools	22.4%	50	26.7%	74	38.1%	100	29.9%	158	34.0%	113
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	34.8%	48	31.8%	69	37.8%	89	46.3%	160	45.7%	106
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	51.8%	49	48.9%	72	42.2%	95	43.5%	156	47.3%	98
% responding "Very/somewhat Important"											
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	97.6%	49	100.0%	63	100.0%	102	99.5%	175	99.0%	128
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	97.6%	49	100.0%	63	100.0%	100	100.0%	175	98.3%	129
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	97.6%	49	98.6%	63	97.5%	102	97.5%	174	95.4%	125
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	100.0% ⁽⁵⁾	49	98.9%	63	99.6%	102	98.4%	173	94.7%	129
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	95.8%	49	93.8%	62	95.6%	102	97.4%	172	92.4%	126

TABLE C34: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C34A		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	46.6%	84	48.3%	131	64.5% ⁽²⁾	180	70.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	313	73.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	235
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	82.3%	85	80.4%	131	73.9%	179	75.9%	317	75.9%	238
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	37.2%	85	54.0% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	131	39.6%	180	40.4%	317	40.0%	238
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	41.3%	81	62.3% ⁽¹⁾	128	75.6% ⁽¹⁾	169	80.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	305	92.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	233
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	40.2%	76	59.2%	122	80.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	173	84.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	304	94.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	232
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	12.1%	52	2.6%	82	5.2%	106	6.7%	204	6.1%	140
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community											
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>											
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	35.3%	85	30.5%	128	38.9%	179	39.5%	313	54.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	231
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	44.5%	85	37.6%	131	58.9% ⁽²⁾	175	60.4% ⁽²⁾	312	71.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	235
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>											
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	84.1%	85	82.2%	131	95.0% ⁽²⁾	180	92.1%	316	93.7% ⁽²⁾	235
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>											
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	44.5%	85	37.6%	131	58.9% ⁽²⁾	175	60.4% ⁽²⁾	312	71.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	235
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	90.0%	85	91.4%	131	93.8%	180	96.0%	316	94.8%	237
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	75.5%	85	71.3%	130	83.5%	180	87.1% ⁽²⁾	317	87.3% ⁽²⁾	231
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	83.6%	85	79.4%	131	85.6%	180	85.0%	316	90.6% ⁽²⁾	232
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	76.3%	85	89.6%	131	85.0%	180	89.3%	317	91.9% ⁽¹⁾	236

Table C34b		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		% responding "Safe/very safe"									
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	89.5%	85	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	131	98.1%	180	97.3%	316	96.4%	238
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	80.1%	85	93.2%	131	89.6%	180	90.8%	316	90.0%	236
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	98.2% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	66	98.2% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	89	85.9%	125	90.2%	221	87.5%	166
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	69.2% ⁽⁵⁾	67	72.0% ⁽⁵⁾	89	67.9% ⁽⁵⁾	123	60.8% ⁽⁵⁾	216	49.6%	142
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	85.7%	85	89.6%	124	86.3%	170	86.3%	281	87.5%	196
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	97.4%	85	99.2%	131	98.1%	180	98.5%	316	97.7%	237

TABLE C35: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C35		Age									
		18-25 (1)		26-37 (2)		38-49 (3)		50-64 (4)		Over 64 (5)	
Overall Health		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
health_d	General health status	90.6% ⁽⁴⁾	83	84.3%	131	83.9%	180	77.6%	317	79.8%	237
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>											
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	88.1%	85	91.3% ⁽⁵⁾	130	85.1%	180	84.4%	316	81.0%	238
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	48.7%	84	65.1%	120	69.9% ⁽¹⁾	161	71.0% ⁽¹⁾	278	63.5%	197
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>											
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	68.8%	41	82.5%	74	92.4% ⁽¹⁾	112	89.6%	197	87.9%	123

TABLE C36: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C36		Children Under 18					
		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>							
quality	Current quality of living	7.33	706	7.10	158	7.34	147
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.57	660	7.51	145	7.49	130
futureb	Future quality of living	6.76	647	6.28	152	6.81	142
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	76.9%	498	78.0%	105	81.5%	114

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C37: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C37		Children Under 18					
		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
Political Participation							
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>							
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	71.8%	709	70.9%	158	72.3%	147
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>							
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	35.0%	710	55.1% ⁽¹⁾	158	58.0% ⁽¹⁾	147
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	27.9%	714	32.7%	158	27.9%	147
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
vote_d	Registered to vote	89.1%	707	89.9%	156	89.1%	147
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	94.5%	627	87.2%	141	92.6%	127
petition_d	Signed a petition	29.8%	711	35.7%	157	38.1%	146
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	22.1%	712	21.8%	158	16.4%	147
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	3.2%	714	2.4%	158	5.3%	147
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	28.4%	711	33.1%	158	36.7%	147
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	13.7%	711	16.1%	158	16.0%	147
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	25.8%	435	32.7%	79	27.9%	94
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>							
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	78.4% ⁽³⁾	674	67.2%	147	65.5%	144
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>							
trust_d	Trust in the local government	40.7%	674	41.8%	143	45.4%	140

TABLE C38: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C38A		Children Under 18					
		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>							
religion_d	Attend religious services	71.9%	708	68.7%	156	73.4%	147
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	57.4%	712	56.3%	158	61.8%	145
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	70.2%	710	63.5%	158	69.0%	147
groups_2_d	Political groups	8.7%	714	11.3%	158	8.1%	147
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	23.3% ⁽³⁾	713	27.4% ⁽³⁾	158	15.9%	147
groups_4_d	Labor unions	5.2%	714	9.5%	158	9.6%	147
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	6.3%	714	8.0%	158	5.3%	147
groups_6_d	Health organizations	15.9%	714	13.6%	158	15.6%	146
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	10.3%	714	8.7%	158	11.7%	147
groups_8_d	Political action groups	9.0%	713	14.7%	158	8.7%	147
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	15.2%	713	12.8%	158	13.0%	147
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	27.7%	713	24.1%	158	39.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	147
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	5.0%	714	9.6%	158	3.5%	147
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	23.7%	714	18.8%	158	31.3% ⁽²⁾	147
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	13.0%	714	9.0%	158	7.9%	147
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	10.9%	714	5.4%	158	8.1%	147
groups15_d	Social service organizations	8.7%	713	16.7%	158	12.7%	147
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	12.6%	714	12.0%	158	13.2%	147
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	10.3%	714	6.3%	158	6.5%	147

Table C38B		Children Under 18					
		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
Civic Participation							
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
groups18_d	School support groups	12.9%	714	42.8% ⁽¹⁾	158	56.4% ⁽¹⁾	146
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	8.5%	714	18.5% ⁽¹⁾	158	25.0% ⁽¹⁾	147
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	30.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	714	12.2% ⁽³⁾	158	3.7%	147
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	13.2%	713	12.3%	158	12.5%	147
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	5.4%	712	4.4%	156	5.2%	146
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	49.2%	714	57.0%	158	64.2% ⁽¹⁾	147
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	17.3%	713	18.8%	158	15.9%	147
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	23.2%	713	29.2%	158	21.6%	147
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	17.9%	712	17.0%	158	18.1%	147
present_d	Made a public presentation	15.8%	713	22.4%	158	14.8%	147

TABLE C39: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C39		Children Under 18					
		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	14.6%	322	16.6%	107	15.6%	97
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	44.5%	324	35.3%	107	48.8%	96
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>							
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	89.8%	324	88.8%	107	93.5%	96
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	93.1%	324	99.2% ⁽¹⁾	107	95.8%	96
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	85.8%	318	83.1%	107	91.8%	96
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	92.8%	319	92.5%	107	95.0%	96
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	92.0%	323	89.6%	107	94.1%	96
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	73.0%	322	73.8%	107	81.7%	96
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	54.1%	322	53.6%	106	62.6%	96
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	71.7%	324	69.1%	107	75.2%	96
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	64.4%	313	69.8%	107	67.4%	93
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>							
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	57.1%	518	84.8% ⁽¹⁾	111	76.0% ⁽¹⁾	97

TABLE C40: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C40		Children Under 18					
		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
Perceptions of Children							
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
schpub_d	Children attend public schools			89.9%	119	84.7%	136
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools			79.1% ⁽³⁾	12	15.2%	136
schhom_d	Children home-schooled			100.0% ⁽³⁾	3	7.8%	133
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	75.4%	685	67.1%	155	81.7% ⁽²⁾	146
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	77.9%	654	76.0%	154	81.3%	145
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>							
pssat_d	Change in public schools	35.6% ⁽²⁾	351	17.1%	79	30.8%	91
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	46.9% ⁽²⁾	333	26.2%	74	37.5%	89
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	49.8%	328	42.2%	77	37.9%	88
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>							
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	99.7%	396	99.1%	91	98.4%	72
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	99.4%	395	100.0%	91	98.4%	72
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	97.1%	390	99.0%	91	95.3%	72
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	97.9%	393	97.0%	91	99.4%	72
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	95.2%	390	98.0%	90	94.7%	72

TABLE C41: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C41A		Children Under 18					
		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
Community Attachment							
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	66.0%	707	60.4%	156	56.0%	147
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	76.9%	713	76.8%	158	76.8%	147
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	42.5%	714	36.9%	158	46.2%	147
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	79.9% ⁽³⁾	684	69.9%	149	68.2%	141
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	82.2% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	678	71.5%	150	69.9%	143
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	5.7%	437	7.9%	106	6.1%	78
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community							
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>							
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	40.9%	696	40.5%	154	47.5%	146
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	59.1%	697	52.9%	157	57.0%	144
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>							
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	91.5%	703	85.7%	157	94.4% ⁽²⁾	147
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>							
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	59.1%	697	52.9%	157	57.0%	144
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	95.1%	707	88.3%	157	93.2%	145
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	85.5% ⁽²⁾	702	75.2%	157	80.6%	144
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	85.3%	700	82.0%	157	85.2%	145
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	88.3%	707	87.0%	156	90.2%	145

Table C41B		Children Under 18					
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
<i>% responding "Safe/very safe"</i>							
		%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	97.5%	708	98.1%	156	93.2%	143
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	89.0%	706	95.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	156	86.8%	143
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	89.0%	488	96.4% ⁽¹⁾	118	91.6%	105
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	56.9%	456	71.6% ⁽¹⁾	115	72.8% ⁽¹⁾	103
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	86.0%	614	90.5%	153	86.5%	137
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	98.4%	706	99.3%	156	96.8%	143

TABLE C42: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C42		Children Under 18					
Overall Health		No children under 18 (1)		One child under 18 (2)		Two or more children under 18 (3)	
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
health_d	General health status	80.5%	706	85.3%	156	85.0%	143
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>							
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	84.2%	708	87.9%	156	86.9%	142
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	65.7%	620	67.9%	144	68.5%	123
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>							
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	87.8%	405	87.0%	93	87.0%	85

TABLE C43: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C43		Homeowner Status			
		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>					
quality	Current quality of living	7.46 ⁽²⁾	706	6.99	282
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.71 ⁽²⁾	661	7.25	251
futureb	Future quality of living	6.93 ⁽²⁾	653	6.20	263
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>					
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	79.7%	476	76.0%	225

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C44: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C44		Homeowner Status			
		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
Political Participation					
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>					
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	78.1% ⁽²⁾	708	55.4%	283
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>					
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	44.2% ⁽²⁾	707	35.3%	286
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	30.9% ⁽²⁾	710	21.2%	287
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
vote_d	Registered to vote	91.3% ⁽²⁾	706	84.2%	282
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	96.3% ⁽²⁾	642	84.4%	234
petition_d	Signed a petition	37.5% ⁽²⁾	704	19.2%	286
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	25.6% ⁽²⁾	709	11.7%	286
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	4.1% ⁽²⁾	710	1.7%	287
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	32.1%	706	25.2%	287
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	17.6% ⁽²⁾	706	6.1%	287
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	31.6% ⁽²⁾	424	13.5%	168
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>					
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	82.7% ⁽²⁾	675	56.7%	267
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>					
trust_d	Trust in the local government	46.2% ⁽²⁾	673	27.7%	264

TABLE C45: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C45A		Homeowner Status			
		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>					
religion_d	Attend religious services	75.5% ⁽²⁾	702	62.5%	286
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	63.2% ⁽²⁾	705	45.2%	287
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	73.4% ⁽²⁾	706	57.6%	286
groups_2_d	Political groups	11.6% ⁽²⁾	710	2.9%	287
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	27.7% ⁽²⁾	709	11.8%	285
groups_4_d	Labor unions	6.7%	709	7.1%	287
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	8.5% ⁽²⁾	709	1.9%	287
groups_6_d	Health organizations	18.4% ⁽²⁾	708	8.3%	287
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	11.4%	710	7.1%	287
groups_8_d	Political action groups	11.7% ⁽²⁾	710	5.0%	286
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	17.1% ⁽²⁾	709	7.8%	287
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	32.4% ⁽²⁾	710	19.5%	285
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	6.9% ⁽²⁾	710	2.4%	287
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	25.9% ⁽²⁾	709	18.8%	287
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	13.2% ⁽²⁾	710	7.7%	287
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	10.1%	710	8.8%	287
groups15_d	Social service organizations	10.4%	708	9.8%	287
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	14.9% ⁽²⁾	709	7.4%	287
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	12.1% ⁽²⁾	710	2.9%	287

Table C45B		Homeowner Status			
		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
Civic Participation					
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n
groups18_d	School support groups	24.5%	709	21.4%	287
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	14.0% ⁽²⁾	710	8.7%	287
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	28.6% ⁽²⁾	710	13.8%	287
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	15.4% ⁽²⁾	709	6.4%	287
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	5.2%	707	5.3%	284
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	59.3% ⁽²⁾	710	35.8%	287
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	20.7% ⁽²⁾	709	9.4%	287
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	28.7% ⁽²⁾	709	11.8%	287
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	20.7% ⁽²⁾	707	10.8%	287
present_d	Made a public presentation	21.0% ⁽²⁾	709	6.9%	287

TABLE C46: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C46		Homeowner Status			
		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
People in the Economy					
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	15.2%	380	14.7%	132
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	46.3%	379	33.4%	133
% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"					
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	92.9%	380	83.5%	133
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	95.7%	380	93.0%	133
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	88.7%	375	80.2%	132
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	94.9%	376	87.6%	132
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	94.5%	379	84.8%	133
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	79.1% ⁽²⁾	378	62.6%	133
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	56.8%	378	51.8%	133
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	76.0% ⁽²⁾	380	59.7%	133
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	68.8%	373	60.7%	127
% responding "Very/somewhat likely"					
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	60.3%	491	70.7% ⁽¹⁾	214

TABLE C47: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C47		Homeowner Status			
		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
Perceptions of Children					
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	84.0%	153	96.4% ⁽¹⁾	91
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	25.8% ⁽²⁾	88	4.6%	54
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	9.7%	77	6.2%	53
% responding "Excellent/very good/good"					
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	78.0%	685	70.0%	277
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	78.3%	664	80.4%	264
% responding "Gotten better"					
pssat_d	Change in public schools	31.0%	355	36.3%	154
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	44.2%	338	38.0%	148
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	44.3%	332	50.3%	149
% responding "Very/somewhat Important"					
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	99.2%	398	100.0%	148
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	99.2%	397	100.0%	148
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	96.0%	391	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	148
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	97.1%	395	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	147
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	95.5%	394	95.2%	144

TABLE C48: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C48A		Homeowner Status			
		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	70.9% ⁽²⁾	703	43.3%	284
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	78.1%	708	75.8%	287
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	44.4%	709	36.9%	287
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	83.7% ⁽²⁾	686	60.7%	269
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	87.0% ⁽²⁾	682	61.1%	268
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	4.6%	435	9.1%	177
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community					
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>					
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	44.4% ⁽²⁾	693	33.9%	277
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	62.2% ⁽²⁾	696	48.5%	278
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>					
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	92.2%	698	88.1%	284
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>					
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	95.9% ⁽²⁾	699	89.1%	283
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	86.6% ⁽²⁾	698	76.3%	279
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	85.2%	697	84.5%	279
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	88.7%	700	88.2%	283
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	84.2% ⁽²⁾	692	67.7%	284

Table C48B		Homeowner Status			
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
<i>% responding "Safe/very safe"</i>		%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	98.4% ⁽²⁾	699	94.0%	282
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	92.5% ⁽²⁾	698	84.2%	281
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	91.0%	496	89.7%	192
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	64.1%	473	59.7%	179
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	88.7%	630	83.4%	250
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	98.4%	698	98.9%	281

TABLE C49: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C49		Homeowner Status			
		Owners (1)		Renters (2)	
Overall Health		%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>					
health_d	General health status	85.6% ⁽²⁾	696	72.1%	283
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>					
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	87.4% ⁽²⁾	697	78.8%	283
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>					
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	68.3%	607	62.3%	255
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>					
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	88.8%	413	83.4%	154

TABLE C50: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C50		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>											
quality	Current quality of living	7.49 ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	491	7.56 ⁽⁵⁾	46	6.88	140	7.68 ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	110	6.76	190
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.71 ⁽⁵⁾	457	7.86 ⁽⁵⁾	42	7.23	129	7.96 ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	108	6.90	169
futureb	Future quality of living	7.00 ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	465	6.59 ⁽³⁾	41	5.68	130	7.35 ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	90	6.28	182
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	80.8% ⁽⁵⁾	339	82.5%	38	71.0%	104	84.6% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	75	67.5%	139

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C51: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C51		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
Political Participation											
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	77.8% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	493	73.4%	47	66.1%	140	65.5%	111	66.9%	190
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>											
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	48.4% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	492	46.0%	47	41.2%	140	31.1%	113	28.8%	190
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	31.2% ⁽⁴⁾	494	24.3%	47	28.7%	140	20.8%	115	29.8%	190
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
vote_d	Registered to vote	91.8%	487	79.4%	47	88.7%	139	84.9%	114	88.8%	190
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	94.4%	449	91.0%	37	88.4%	125	96.8%	97	91.0%	161
petition_d	Signed a petition	37.6% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	489	30.2%	46	35.8% ⁽⁴⁾	140	14.5%	115	27.7% ⁽⁴⁾	190
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	26.6% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	493	14.1%	47	15.2%	140	14.2%	114	20.8%	190
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	3.6%	494	2.1%	47	4.6%	140	1.4%	115	3.7%	190
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	34.1%	491	28.4%	47	29.9%	139	26.6%	115	26.1%	190
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	19.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	493	11.2%	47	10.1%	140	8.8%	114	10.3%	190
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	32.7% ⁽⁴⁾	296	17.7%	26	22.9%	103	12.8%	69	28.8% ⁽⁴⁾	95
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>											
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	80.8% ⁽⁵⁾	476	74.6%	44	70.7%	134	80.5% ⁽⁵⁾	108	59.4%	173
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>											
trust_d	Trust in the local government	46.4% ⁽²⁾	462	20.9%	45	35.0%	126	44.0% ⁽²⁾	107	37.7% ⁽²⁾	187

TABLE C52: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C52A		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>											
religion_d	Attend religious services	75.4% ⁽⁵⁾	489	64.1%	47	65.6%	139	79.8% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	115	60.3%	189
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	62.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	491	59.7%	47	46.5%	139	61.5% ⁽³⁾	115	48.5%	190
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	72.8% ⁽⁵⁾	491	66.3%	47	66.4%	139	74.2% ⁽⁵⁾	115	56.0%	190
groups_2_d	Political groups	9.8%	494	6.6%	47	6.9%	140	9.8%	115	9.4%	190
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	29.2% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	494	12.3%	47	19.1%	139	15.7%	115	17.4%	190
groups_4_d	Labor unions	9.3% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	494	8.6%	47	5.2%	140	3.3%	115	3.2%	190
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	9.0% ⁽⁵⁾	494	6.7%	47	4.3%	140	7.3%	115	1.9%	190
groups_6_d	Health organizations	17.5% ⁽²⁾	493	5.2%	47	12.8%	140	15.4% ⁽²⁾	115	13.9%	190
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	12.8% ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	494	4.3%	47	10.6%	140	9.2%	115	5.8%	190
groups_8_d	Political action groups	12.2%	494	7.3%	47	7.3%	140	8.6%	114	8.5%	190
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	15.6% ⁽²⁾	493	3.4%	47	11.4% ⁽²⁾	140	15.6% ⁽²⁾	115	17.0% ⁽²⁾	190
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	33.8% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	494	20.7%	47	22.3%	139	19.0%	115	30.6%	190
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	5.2% ⁽²⁾	494	.0%	47	7.4% ⁽²⁾	140	5.4% ⁽²⁾	115	6.4% ⁽²⁾	190
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	27.0% ⁽³⁾	493	15.3%	47	18.2%	140	25.4%	115	21.6%	190
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	10.3%	494	8.6%	47	9.1%	140	15.2%	115	16.1%	190
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	12.0% ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	494	2.7%	47	10.5% ⁽²⁾	140	10.3% ⁽²⁾	115	4.3%	190
groups15_d	Social service organizations	11.4%	493	5.8%	47	12.0%	139	8.6%	115	9.4%	190
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	15.4% ⁽⁵⁾	493	10.5%	47	11.1%	140	12.9%	115	6.8%	190
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	11.2% ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	494	.0%	47	11.1% ⁽²⁾	140	7.5% ⁽²⁾	115	5.1% ⁽²⁾	190

Table C52B		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
groups18_d	School support groups	28.0% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	493	38.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	47	16.7%	140	13.3%	115	18.7%	190
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	16.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	494	11.0%	47	4.3%	140	4.5%	115	12.5% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	190
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	29.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	494	3.6%	47	20.0% ⁽²⁾	140	37.7% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	115	10.8%	190
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	16.6% ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	494	.0%	47	13.2% ⁽²⁾	140	7.6% ⁽²⁾	115	8.7% ⁽²⁾	190
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	4.5%	492	9.1%	44	3.8%	140	5.7%	114	7.4%	190
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	60.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	494	42.6%	47	43.9%	140	45.5%	115	45.4%	190
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	21.7% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	493	17.9%	47	9.5%	140	15.8%	115	12.3%	190
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	31.2% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	493	12.9%	47	16.0%	140	17.6%	115	19.8%	190
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	20.9% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	491	10.2%	47	11.1%	140	12.3%	115	20.8%	190
present_d	Made a public presentation	22.8% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	493	2.1%	47	14.0% ⁽²⁾	140	11.7% ⁽²⁾	115	11.6% ⁽²⁾	190

TABLE C53: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C53		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	14.6%	283	14.2%	26	16.2%	83	8.9%	23	18.8%	99
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	49.8% ⁽²⁾	283	15.1%	26	42.5% ⁽²⁾	83	31.3%	23	36.6% ⁽²⁾	100
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>											
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	94.2%	283	83.7%	26	92.0%	83	77.4%	23	84.2%	100
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	98.2%	283	100.0% ⁽⁵⁾	26	90.3%	83	88.8%	23	89.6%	100
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	92.0% ⁽³⁾	277	91.6% ⁽³⁾	26	73.3%	83	77.4%	23	80.6%	100
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	95.0%	281	94.8%	26	90.6%	81	91.1%	23	89.4%	99
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	96.9% ⁽⁵⁾	283	94.8%	26	85.9%	83	91.1%	23	84.1%	100
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	77.1%	282	69.7%	26	65.6%	82	71.7%	23	78.2%	100
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	53.6%	282	52.9%	26	49.6%	83	47.6%	23	67.7%	100
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	71.9%	283	75.9%	26	74.9%	83	71.4%	23	69.4%	100
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	65.4%	281	71.0%	24	60.0%	76	64.7%	22	71.1%	99
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>											
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	62.3% ⁽⁴⁾	349	76.6% ⁽⁴⁾	39	67.2% ⁽⁴⁾	91	34.1%	77	79.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	141

TABLE C54: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C54		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
Perceptions of Children		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	83.7%	141	91.7%	16	97.6% ⁽¹⁾	23	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	4	90.7%	59
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	27.7% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	88	.0%	13	3.9%	15	.0%	2	18.9%	24
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	6.7% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	79	10.4%	13	.0%	14	.0%	2	23.5% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	22
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	79.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	479	79.2%	43	67.8%	137	80.6% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	111	63.4%	186
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	79.4%	470	79.5%	42	73.3%	126	86.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	96	71.8%	187
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>											
pssat_d	Change in public schools	30.1%	271	54.1%	25	31.4%	66	35.0%	41	31.9%	100
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	39.8%	257	50.7%	25	42.0%	63	34.2%	38	48.8%	98
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	43.7%	249	48.2%	25	42.7%	64	34.6%	38	59.1% ⁽⁴⁾	101
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>											
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	99.7%	266	100.0%	27	100.0%	79	98.2%	67	100.0%	104
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	99.3%	267	100.0%	26	100.0%	79	99.3%	67	100.0%	104
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	95.3%	266	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	27	99.4% ⁽¹⁾	78	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	64	99.2% ⁽¹⁾	104
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	96.1%	267	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	27	99.4% ⁽¹⁾	78	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	66	99.4% ⁽¹⁾	104
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	96.3%	261	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	27	93.8%	78	93.8%	67	95.5%	104

TABLE C55: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C55A		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	71.1% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	491	34.5%	47	55.4% ⁽²⁾	139	71.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	112	54.4% ⁽²⁾	189
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	76.7%	494	87.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	47	76.6%	140	72.9%	114	76.7%	190
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	43.2%	494	39.5%	47	34.7%	140	45.5%	114	42.5%	190
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	85.7% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	476	54.2%	41	70.4% ⁽⁵⁾	137	90.2% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	108	53.8%	180
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	88.3% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	484	52.6%	43	76.3% ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	134	92.4% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	104	50.9%	173
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	5.3%	302	3.2%	25	6.6%	97	9.6%	65	6.9%	116
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community											
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>											
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	46.0% ⁽³⁾	488	43.1% ⁽³⁾	47	22.3%	138	55.8% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	106	36.1% ⁽³⁾	190
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	64.2% ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	491	28.2%	45	61.6% ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	138	65.4% ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	107	42.0%	190
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>											
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	93.7% ⁽⁵⁾	491	95.3% ⁽⁵⁾	47	87.9%	140	93.0%	111	84.7%	190
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>											
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	95.3%	493	86.0%	47	90.5%	140	95.9%	112	93.2%	190
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	86.9% ⁽⁵⁾	491	69.4%	44	82.5%	140	81.5%	112	77.2%	190
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	87.7%	490	89.3%	45	79.7%	139	82.5%	113	81.8%	190
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	91.3% ⁽⁵⁾	493	88.6%	47	88.2%	140	86.8%	114	81.1%	190
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	84.5% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	490	67.3%	47	67.9%	138	87.4% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	114	67.3%	189

Table C55B		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		% responding "Safe/very safe"									
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	97.9%	491	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	47	93.9%	140	96.7%	115	96.5%	190
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	93.6% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	492	85.8%	47	82.8%	139	90.1%	114	85.1%	190
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	89.8%	350	92.5%	33	86.0%	102	90.6%	73	96.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	131
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	64.5% ⁽⁴⁾	341	50.7%	31	54.1%	98	48.5%	61	69.7% ⁽⁴⁾	128
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	87.1%	446	87.3%	41	78.1%	122	88.7%	88	91.8% ⁽³⁾	185
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	99.4% ⁽⁴⁾	492	98.8%	47	97.1%	140	95.4%	114	97.9%	190

TABLE C56: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C56		Marital Status									
		Married (1)		Separated (2)		Divorced (3)		Widowed (4)		Never married (5)	
Overall Health		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
health_d	General health status	85.8% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	492	85.6%	47	73.4%	140	72.6%	115	82.2%	189
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>											
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	87.7% ⁽⁴⁾	493	80.2%	46	82.5%	140	79.8%	114	84.6%	190
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	71.3% ⁽⁵⁾	424	75.6% ⁽⁵⁾	39	59.8%	126	66.3%	96	56.9%	182
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>											
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	90.0%	298	92.2%	29	83.5%	75	91.6%	62	80.4%	104

TABLE C57: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C57		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>											
quality	Current quality of living	6.82	319	7.38 ⁽¹⁾	121	7.18	155	7.06	92	7.88 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	325
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.36	298	7.50	112	7.25	139	7.53	85	7.90 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	303
futureb	Future quality of living	6.19	292	6.74	119	6.58	142	6.85 ⁽¹⁾	89	7.16 ⁽¹⁾	297
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	71.4%	234	78.5%	92	69.9%	108	78.6%	70	88.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	213

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C58: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C58		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
Political Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>											
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	68.1%	320	84.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	123	74.8%	157	83.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	91	66.2%	324
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>											
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	36.9%	320	44.2%	123	46.7%	156	50.6% ⁽¹⁾	91	40.1%	326
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	29.0%	320	38.3% ⁽⁵⁾	123	31.8%	157	32.3%	92	23.2%	327
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
vote_d	Registered to vote	88.3%	320	91.3%	121	91.4%	155	91.8%	92	87.7%	321
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	89.4%	274	97.4% ⁽¹⁾	110	92.9%	142	98.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	84	93.5%	284
petition_d	Signed a petition	28.4%	317	39.7%	120	27.2%	157	43.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	92	31.5%	325
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	21.9%	320	25.2%	123	18.7%	157	34.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	92	17.8%	326
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	3.6%	320	1.0%	123	6.6% ⁽²⁾	157	4.1%	92	2.3%	327
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	30.5%	318	31.3%	123	29.1%	157	31.6%	92	30.2%	325
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	12.0%	318	16.2%	123	14.9%	155	23.3% ⁽¹⁾	92	13.4%	326
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	26.4% ⁽³⁾	209	31.6% ⁽³⁾	74	11.5%	85	48.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	50	26.6% ⁽³⁾	190
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>											
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	72.1%	292	81.7%	118	72.3%	155	80.2%	89	74.4%	310
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>											
trust_d	Trust in the local government	43.2%	301	44.3%	117	42.8%	149	36.6%	87	39.8%	302

TABLE C59: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C59A		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>											
religion_d	Attend religious services	68.0%	317	70.0%	121	72.1%	157	84.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	92	72.0%	324
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	58.2%	319	58.6%	123	53.3%	154	66.1%	92	57.0%	325
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	62.6%	317	71.5%	123	77.0% ⁽¹⁾	156	73.1%	92	69.4%	326
groups_2_d	Political groups	10.0%	320	7.2%	123	13.8% ⁽⁵⁾	157	10.5%	92	6.7%	327
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	22.6%	318	20.3%	123	26.0%	157	35.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	92	19.5%	326
groups_4_d	Labor unions	6.1%	320	8.4%	123	6.5%	157	8.5%	92	6.1%	326
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	2.7%	320	6.6%	123	2.5%	157	11.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	92	10.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	326
groups_6_d	Health organizations	17.0% ⁽⁵⁾	320	15.9%	123	19.8% ⁽⁵⁾	157	21.9% ⁽⁵⁾	92	10.5%	326
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	7.9%	320	15.8%	123	10.4%	157	14.1%	92	9.0%	327
groups_8_d	Political action groups	9.9%	320	14.1%	123	8.5%	156	14.5%	92	7.9%	327
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	14.2%	320	21.6% ⁽⁵⁾	123	17.4% ⁽⁵⁾	157	18.2%	91	10.0%	327
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	33.6% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	318	33.4%	123	23.7%	157	31.3%	92	24.9%	327
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	7.0%	320	6.5%	123	3.9%	157	6.1%	92	4.8%	327
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	26.9%	319	25.2%	123	25.5%	157	24.9%	92	20.6%	327
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	15.4% ⁽⁵⁾	320	15.6% ⁽⁵⁾	123	14.8% ⁽⁵⁾	157	10.2%	92	5.5%	327
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	10.3%	320	18.2% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	123	7.3%	157	8.7%	92	7.2%	327
groups15_d	Social service organizations	12.2% ⁽⁵⁾	320	10.8%	122	10.8%	156	20.2% ⁽⁵⁾	92	6.1%	327
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	15.0% ⁽⁵⁾	320	16.8% ⁽⁵⁾	123	17.6% ⁽⁵⁾	157	12.4%	91	6.7%	327
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	10.2%	320	9.3%	123	10.5%	157	7.0%	92	8.4%	327

Table C59B		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
groups18_d	School support groups	24.8%	320	24.3%	122	16.7%	157	31.8% ⁽³⁾	92	24.9% ⁽³⁾	327
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	12.0%	320	9.7%	123	10.7%	157	18.5%	92	13.0%	327
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	24.2%	320	27.3%	123	28.3% ⁽⁵⁾	157	30.5% ⁽⁵⁾	92	18.8%	327
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	8.8%	320	14.4%	122	9.9%	157	17.6%	92	16.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	327
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	4.3%	318	6.4%	122	5.6%	155	9.3%	92	4.7%	326
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	51.4%	320	53.5%	123	46.3%	157	64.0% ⁽³⁾	92	53.2%	327
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	18.6%	320	14.6%	123	19.3%	157	24.6% ⁽⁵⁾	91	13.8%	327
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	24.2%	320	21.9%	123	21.9%	157	36.0% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	91	22.4%	327
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	20.0% ⁽⁵⁾	319	17.3%	123	18.9% ⁽⁵⁾	156	36.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	91	10.7%	327
present_d	Made a public presentation	17.5%	320	15.1%	123	17.8%	157	23.0%	91	15.2%	327

TABLE C60: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C60		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	13.3%	157	13.9%	71	23.6%	72	21.4%	52	12.7%	176
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	38.5%	156	36.1%	70	51.3%	73	54.2%	52	43.5%	177
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>											
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	87.6%	156	86.0%	71	92.6%	73	87.2%	51	94.5%	177
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	95.6%	156	88.6%	71	95.1%	73	93.4%	51	97.1%	177
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	84.6%	155	87.1%	69	90.8%	73	80.7%	49	87.5%	175
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	92.2%	154	97.4%	71	89.4%	73	93.8%	51	93.8%	174
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	90.1%	156	90.1%	71	93.3%	73	86.0%	51	95.5%	176
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	75.1%	156	67.4%	71	80.4%	73	67.2%	52	77.0%	174
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	55.1%	156	53.8%	71	55.6%	73	53.5%	51	56.9%	176
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	77.9%	156	64.4%	71	69.9%	73	69.1%	51	69.8%	177
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	67.2%	154	64.7%	70	71.5%	70	68.7%	50	62.8%	171
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>											
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	73.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	241	60.5%	83	51.9%	120	72.0% ⁽³⁾	58	59.7%	224

TABLE C61: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C61		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
Perceptions of Children		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	92.0%	76	80.0%	28	89.4%	32	94.7% ⁽⁵⁾	23	82.5%	94
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	14.3%	43	41.4%	14	29.6%	20	13.8%	11	18.4%	59
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	11.7%	42	8.1%	11	.0%	18	5.6%	10	12.3% ⁽³⁾	54
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	72.0%	308	79.6%	121	75.0%	153	70.1%	91	78.8%	309
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	77.1%	293	80.0% ⁽⁴⁾	115	79.9% ⁽⁴⁾	147	64.8%	89	82.6% ⁽⁴⁾	307
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>											
pssat_d	Change in public schools	34.6%	154	23.8%	70	36.0%	81	22.0%	47	34.0%	166
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	52.9% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	143	38.4%	70	43.5%	75	31.1%	44	36.4%	164
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	53.6%	144	42.6%	70	49.7%	74	39.5%	43	41.9%	160
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>											
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	100.0%	173	100.0%	63	100.0%	91	100.0%	52	98.2%	182
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	100.0%	174	98.6%	63	100.0%	90	98.3%	52	99.1%	180
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	98.5%	172	93.8%	62	97.9%	89	98.3%	50	96.5%	180
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	99.2%	173	96.9%	63	98.4%	89	97.0%	52	97.0%	179
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	99.0% ⁽⁵⁾	171	91.4%	63	95.0%	89	94.2%	52	94.5%	177

TABLE C62: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C62A		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	54.2%	319	72.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	120	56.8%	157	62.3%	92	73.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	323
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	74.7%	319	80.1%	123	69.3%	157	80.8%	92	81.4% ⁽³⁾	327
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	38.8%	319	42.8%	123	33.9%	157	45.2%	92	48.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	327
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	63.9%	299	78.5% ⁽¹⁾	118	69.4%	153	85.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	86	88.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	318
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	65.8%	304	79.5% ⁽¹⁾	111	76.3%	149	84.8% ⁽¹⁾	86	89.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	320
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	6.3%	194	6.0%	77	11.1%	95	3.3%	58	4.5%	198
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community											
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>											
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	42.6%	309	43.7%	121	37.2%	155	43.0%	92	40.9%	318
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	55.5%	306	54.5%	121	51.8%	155	62.0%	92	63.2% ⁽³⁾	323
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>											
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	92.2%	314	94.1%	120	89.1%	155	88.2%	91	90.5%	324
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>											
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	92.1%	313	95.3%	121	91.6%	156	93.4%	91	95.8%	324
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	79.5%	311	83.2%	121	80.2%	154	83.1%	91	88.5% ⁽¹⁾	322
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	85.0%	310	87.6%	121	84.6%	155	87.3%	91	83.4%	322
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	85.2%	314	91.8%	121	86.8%	155	87.3%	91	91.3% ⁽¹⁾	323
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	73.3%	311	75.6%	120	73.4%	154	83.8%	91	86.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	323

Table C62B		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		% responding "Safe/very safe"									
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	94.7%	313	98.6% ⁽¹⁾	121	95.7%	156	99.1% ⁽¹⁾	91	98.6% ⁽¹⁾	322
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	84.3%	313	94.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	121	84.6%	156	95.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	90	93.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	321
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	91.9%	216	88.5%	96	92.5%	105	94.8% ⁽⁵⁾	68	88.4%	224
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	61.0%	206	53.0%	91	67.4%	100	66.9%	64	62.5%	212
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	85.0%	277	88.2%	111	83.1%	134	91.2%	88	88.3%	292
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	97.6%	313	99.1%	121	98.1%	155	99.4%	91	98.7%	321

TABLE C63: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C63		Type of Community									
		An urban area or small city (1)		A suburban area (2)		Small town (3)		A rural village (4)		Out in the country (5)	
Overall Health		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
health_d	General health status	82.3%	313	87.1% ⁽³⁾	119	76.1%	155	84.3%	91	81.8%	323
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>											
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	84.2%	313	88.0%	121	90.2% ⁽⁵⁾	155	85.9%	90	82.4%	323
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	67.9%	282	64.8%	108	71.9%	130	65.9%	79	63.6%	282
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>											
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	82.1%	187	86.9%	69	97.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	94	91.3%	52	87.6%	179

TABLE C64: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C64		Resident Area					
		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>							
quality	Current quality of living	6.57	404	7.78 ⁽¹⁾	518	7.81 ⁽¹⁾	96
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.23	377	7.80 ⁽¹⁾	476	7.58	88
futureb	Future quality of living	5.88	373	7.16 ⁽¹⁾	482	7.51 ⁽¹⁾	89
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	68.9%	312	84.0% ⁽¹⁾	351	88.7% ⁽¹⁾	60

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C65: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C65		Resident Area					
		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
Political Participation							
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>							
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	71.0%	406	71.3%	521	78.5%	94
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>							
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	40.2%	406	42.9%	520	40.9%	96
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	31.0%	407	26.6%	522	31.9%	97
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
vote_d	Registered to vote	89.4%	405	87.8%	516	97.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	96
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	92.0%	354	93.7%	454	94.9%	94
petition_d	Signed a petition	28.0%	405	37.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	518	20.1%	96
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	20.2%	407	22.7%	520	21.3%	97
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	3.3%	407	3.4%	522	4.4%	97
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	31.2%	406	28.9%	519	35.7%	97
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	12.8%	405	15.3%	520	16.3%	97
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	25.3%	259	25.7%	296	40.1%	57
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>							
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	70.7%	384	76.2%	491	83.4% ⁽¹⁾	96
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>							
trust_d	Trust in the local government	41.8%	387	41.9%	483	39.2%	94

TABLE C66: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C66A		Resident Area					
		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>							
religion_d	Attend religious services	71.3%	404	72.8%	517	68.2%	97
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	57.5%	404	58.8%	520	55.6%	97
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	67.1%	404	70.3%	520	69.6%	97
groups_2_d	Political groups	10.4%	407	8.2%	522	9.0%	97
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	22.9%	406	22.1%	521	26.3%	97
groups_4_d	Labor unions	5.8%	407	7.8%	521	3.5%	97
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	1.7%	407	9.2% ⁽¹⁾	521	11.2% ⁽¹⁾	97
groups_6_d	Health organizations	15.8%	407	14.8%	520	18.3%	97
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	9.5%	407	10.4%	522	11.8%	97
groups_8_d	Political action groups	9.9%	407	9.5%	522	12.6%	97
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	15.8%	407	13.5%	521	15.0%	97
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	31.0%	406	28.3%	522	23.1%	97
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	6.2%	407	5.6%	522	3.4%	97
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	23.8%	407	25.0%	521	21.6%	97
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	14.7% ⁽²⁾	407	9.0%	522	12.4%	97
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	12.7% ⁽²⁾	407	7.7%	522	7.1%	97
groups15_d	Social service organizations	10.9%	406	9.4%	522	15.7%	97
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	18.3% ⁽²⁾	407	8.4%	521	11.2%	97
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	9.0%	407	8.9%	522	11.2%	97

Table C66B		Resident Area					
		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
Civic Participation							
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
		%	n	%	n	%	n
groups18_d	School support groups	22.8%	407	25.9%	521	18.6%	97
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	9.7%	407	14.6%	522	12.3%	97
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	25.0%	407	22.6%	522	26.4%	97
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	8.4%	406	14.1% ⁽¹⁾	522	25.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	97
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	5.3%	405	5.4%	519	5.5%	97
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	50.9%	407	54.8%	522	48.0%	97
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	17.3%	407	16.9%	521	18.8%	97
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	22.4%	407	24.8%	521	25.3%	97
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	17.9%	407	18.2%	520	16.2%	97
present_d	Made a public presentation	16.5%	407	17.6%	521	14.5%	97

TABLE C67: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C67		Resident Area					
		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	15.3%	199	14.9%	282	18.8%	49
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	43.4%	198	41.2%	282	55.5%	50
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>							
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	87.8%	199	92.1%	282	90.7%	50
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	95.4%	199	94.1%	282	97.1%	50
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	84.1%	198	88.5%	277	83.9%	49
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	93.2%	197	94.8%	279	84.3%	49
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	88.5%	199	93.0%	281	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	50
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	73.5%	198	75.9%	280	73.1%	49
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	55.6%	198	56.9%	280	48.2%	50
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	74.2%	199	71.4%	282	61.7%	50
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	65.5%	195	67.7%	272	61.2%	49
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>							
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	64.4%	292	63.0%	370	67.6%	66

TABLE C68: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C68		Resident Area					
		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
Perceptions of Children							
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	89.3%	85	84.9%	152	96.2% ⁽²⁾	17
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	21.2%	46	21.0%	91	11.4%	11
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	8.5%	45	11.3% ⁽³⁾	80	.0%	10
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	72.8%	397	75.4%	501	83.6% ⁽¹⁾	93
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	76.7%	379	79.2%	488	78.9%	90
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>							
pssat_d	Change in public schools	29.6%	204	35.0%	274	22.8%	46
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	45.8%	194	39.6%	260	38.3%	46
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	48.7%	195	44.9%	257	42.9%	44
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>							
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	100.0%	220	98.9%	282	100.0%	59
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	100.0%	219	99.3%	282	97.8%	59
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	97.9%	218	97.0%	278	95.6%	58
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	99.1%	217	97.5%	283	95.5%	57
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	98.1%	217	95.2%	281	87.7%	55

TABLE C69: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C69A		Resident Area					
		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	49.6%	404	71.4% ⁽¹⁾	517	80.3% ⁽¹⁾	97
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	74.1%	407	78.4%	521	81.8%	97
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	36.4%	407	44.7% ⁽¹⁾	522	54.7% ⁽¹⁾	97
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	63.4%	390	84.2% ⁽¹⁾	496	90.5% ⁽¹⁾	95
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	67.0%	387	85.8% ⁽¹⁾	496	89.4% ⁽¹⁾	93
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	8.1%	248	4.6%	316	5.7%	63
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community							
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>							
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	37.8%	396	44.5%	508	43.2%	96
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	52.2%	393	60.9% ⁽¹⁾	513	65.9% ⁽¹⁾	96
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>							
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	92.3%	401	89.9%	515	92.0%	96
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>							
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	89.1%	399	96.4% ⁽¹⁾	517	99.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	96
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	78.3%	397	86.2% ⁽¹⁾	514	87.4% ⁽¹⁾	96
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	82.7%	398	85.7%	512	89.2%	95
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	83.7%	400	91.7% ⁽¹⁾	516	90.2%	96
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	70.5%	394	84.4% ⁽¹⁾	515	82.8% ⁽¹⁾	96

Table C69B		Resident Area					
		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community							
<i>% responding "Safe/very safe"</i>							
		%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	95.2%	400	97.8%	516	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	95
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	82.0%	399	94.3% ⁽¹⁾	517	97.1% ⁽¹⁾	94
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	90.4%	275	91.2%	375	88.9%	63
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	56.2%	263	66.0% ⁽¹⁾	358	63.5%	58
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	81.4%	352	91.0% ⁽¹⁾	474	86.9%	82
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	97.1%	400	99.3% ⁽¹⁾	515	98.3%	93

TABLE C70: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C70		Resident Area					
Overall Health		City of Danville VA (1)		Pittsylvania County VA (2)		Caswell County NC (3)	
<i>% responding “Excellent/very good/good”</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
health_d	General health status	82.1%	399	82.4%	514	78.2%	96
<i>% responding “Much better/somewhat better”</i>							
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	85.0%	400	84.8%	514	88.1%	96
<i>% responding “Yes”</i>							
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor’s appointment	69.7%	362	65.8%	443	56.7%	85
<i>% responding “Very easy/somewhat easy”</i>							
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	86.2%	248	89.2%	289	85.4%	47

TABLE C71: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C71		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>							
quality	Current quality of living	7.29	823	7.29	81	7.31	111
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.59	770	6.89	62	7.61	106
futureb	Future quality of living	6.67	758	6.45	78	6.99	105
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	76.2%	564	90.5% ⁽¹⁾	68	79.2%	89

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C72: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C72		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
Political Participation							
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>							
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	74.0% ⁽³⁾	823	66.3%	82	61.0%	113
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>							
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	43.4%	824	30.1%	82	36.8%	114
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	31.1% ⁽³⁾	827	25.0%	83	13.7%	114
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
vote_d	Registered to vote	34.4% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	821	21.2%	83	21.8%	113
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	24.1% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	826	9.9%	82	11.4%	114
petition_d	Signed a petition	3.9%	827	1.3%	83	1.8%	114
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	32.3% ⁽³⁾	824	23.7%	83	22.6%	113
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	15.8% ⁽²⁾	823	4.0%	83	12.3%	114
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	30.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	505	8.3%	42	8.9%	62
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	34.4% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	821	21.2%	83	21.8%	113
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	24.1% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	826	9.9%	82	11.4%	114
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>							
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	76.8%	782	66.4%	80	66.2%	106
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>							
trust_d	Trust in the local government	43.8% ⁽³⁾	781	36.2%	82	30.0%	98

TABLE C73: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C73A		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>							
religion_d	Attend religious services	73.8%	820	64.1%	83	62.2%	112
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	60.1%	822	45.0%	83	52.4%	114
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	71.9% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	824	52.3%	82	59.5%	114
groups_2_d	Political groups	10.7% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	827	.9%	83	3.4%	114
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	25.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	824	12.2%	83	10.3%	114
groups_4_d	Labor unions	6.1%	826	10.4%	83	7.8%	114
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	7.4% ⁽²⁾	826	.0%	83	4.1%	114
groups_6_d	Health organizations	16.9% ⁽³⁾	825	9.7%	83	9.8%	114
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	11.1% ⁽²⁾	827	3.6%	83	8.9%	114
groups_8_d	Political action groups	10.8% ⁽³⁾	827	9.0%	83	4.4%	114
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	16.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	826	7.4%	83	4.6%	114
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	31.7% ⁽²⁾	825	9.9%	83	22.7%	114
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	6.1% ⁽²⁾	827	1.2%	83	5.4%	114
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	25.3% ⁽²⁾	826	15.3%	83	23.0%	114
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	12.5% ⁽³⁾	827	12.7%	83	3.9%	114
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	10.3% ⁽³⁾	827	10.3%	83	3.8%	114
groups15_d	Social service organizations	10.7%	825	11.3%	83	9.2%	114
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	13.9% ⁽³⁾	826	9.8%	83	5.3%	114
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	10.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	827	2.1%	83	4.3%	114

Table C73B		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
Civic Participation							
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n	%	n
groups18_d	School support groups	24.8%	826	19.4%	83	21.6%	114
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	14.3% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	827	3.7%	83	6.0%	114
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	24.8%	827	21.6%	83	19.1%	114
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	13.0%	826	11.2%	83	13.2%	114
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	4.9%	824	8.6%	82	6.0%	112
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	56.4% ⁽³⁾	827	41.5%	83	33.4%	114
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	19.0% ⁽³⁾	826	11.7%	83	8.9%	114
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	25.8% ⁽³⁾	826	17.7%	83	14.4%	114
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	20.0% ⁽³⁾	824	12.0%	83	6.8%	114
present_d	Made a public presentation	18.9% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	826	6.8%	83	9.2%	114

TABLE C74: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C74		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	16.1%	441	15.5%	31	10.4%	56
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	45.1%	441	37.9%	31	31.9%	56
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>							
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	91.5%	442	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	31	76.3%	56
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	94.4%	442	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	31	95.8%	56
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	86.6%	436	98.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	31	79.9%	56
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	94.0%	437	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	31	83.1%	56
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	91.8%	442	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	31	88.7%	56
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	75.7%	442	75.8%	31	65.6%	55
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	56.1%	440	56.6%	31	50.9%	56
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	71.9%	442	76.8%	31	66.8%	56
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	65.4%	431	66.1%	31	73.3%	54
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>							
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	63.3%	590	65.6%	57	67.4%	80

TABLE C75: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C75		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
Perceptions of Children		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	85.4%	202	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	26	87.8%	26
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	22.6% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	129	.0%	4	5.9%	14
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	8.1%	118	22.8%	4	18.1%	13
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	77.0%	806	65.5%	80	68.9%	104
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	77.3%	773	84.6%	73	79.8%	109
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>							
pssat_d	Change in public schools	29.6%	416	39.2%	50	40.7%	56
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	39.7%	396	53.6%	47	48.6%	55
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	42.2%	387	64.9% ⁽¹⁾	50	58.4%	58
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>							
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	99.5%	467	100.0%	34	98.6%	60
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	99.3%	467	100.0%	34	100.0%	58
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	97.1%	460	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	34	96.4%	59
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	97.7%	464	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	34	98.8%	58
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	95.3%	459	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	34	95.1%	59

TABLE C76: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C76A		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	64.5%	819	54.5%	82	63.1%	114
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	76.7%	826	71.6%	83	82.6%	114
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	44.1% ⁽²⁾	826	27.7%	83	40.7%	114
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	79.1% ⁽²⁾	791	56.5%	78	73.3%	109
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	81.2% ⁽²⁾	788	59.7%	76	74.0%	110
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	64.5%	819	54.5%	82	63.1%	114
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community							
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>							
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	43.6%	810	32.5%	79	34.5%	111
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	59.0%	809	53.5%	80	52.9%	111
<i>% responding "Most of time and more"</i>							
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	91.6%	815	86.8%	82	90.1%	113
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>							
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	94.5%	818	90.5%	80	90.4%	112
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	84.5%	814	82.7%	78	74.3%	112
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	85.2%	813	91.1% ⁽³⁾	77	77.5%	113
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	88.2%	816	87.8%	81	90.0%	113
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	79.5%	812	67.3%	81	82.1%	111

Table C76B		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community							
<i>% responding "Safe/very safe"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	97.6%	816	92.2%	81	96.2%	112
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	89.6%	815	87.5%	81	92.4%	111
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	89.8%	583	91.3%	52	96.5% ⁽¹⁾	76
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	63.0%	555	48.0%	47	63.5%	74
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	85.6%	733	92.3%	70	91.7%	103
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	98.3%	815	100.0% ⁽¹⁾	81	98.2%	111

TABLE C77: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C77		Home Type					
		Single house (1)		Apartment or Condo (2)		Other (3)	
Overall Health		%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>							
health_d	General health status	83.2%	814	71.3%	81	80.1%	112
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>							
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	87.1%	815	76.0%	81	77.9%	112
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>							
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	67.6%	719	54.8%	74	67.8%	95
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>							
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	88.1%	480	77.7%	39	89.6%	65

TABLE C78: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C78		Length of Residence in Current Address									
		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region <i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
quality	Current quality of living	7.06	128	6.73	148	7.06	160	7.24	239	7.77 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	341
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.49	100	7.17	107	7.21	157	7.47	236	7.91 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	337
futureb	Future quality of living	6.34	121	6.19	139	6.72	150	6.61	223	7.08 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	307
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities <i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	68.9%	107	75.8%	122	75.0%	121	79.8%	175	83.7%	194

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C79: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C79		Length of Residence in Current Address									
		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
Political Participation		%		%		%		%		%	
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat interested"</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>	
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	53.1%	128	58.9%	149	74.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	161	75.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	238	80.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	340
<i>% responding "A few times/once"</i>											
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	30.6%	128	51.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	149	41.7%	161	45.3% ⁽¹⁾	239	38.7%	341
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	19.7%	128	28.3%	149	30.9%	162	34.0% ⁽¹⁾	240	27.2%	343
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
vote_d	Registered to vote	87.8%	124	87.3%	149	89.8%	161	84.5%	239	93.7% ⁽⁴⁾	340
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	84.2%	105	86.7%	130	96.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	146	93.2%	198	96.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	320
petition_d	Signed a petition	18.3%	128	29.7%	148	41.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	161	38.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	237	29.0% ⁽¹⁾	342
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	14.1%	128	15.3%	149	24.1%	162	24.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	240	23.3% ⁽²⁾	341
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	1.2%	128	5.7%	149	5.1%	162	2.9%	240	2.9%	343
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	21.3%	128	32.8%	149	31.5%	160	31.4%	238	31.5%	343
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	7.5%	128	12.7%	149	20.4% ⁽¹⁾	162	15.1%	238	14.2%	341
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	23.5%	71	15.4%	89	27.0%	102	31.1% ⁽²⁾	147	30.3% ⁽²⁾	201
<i>% responding "Always/almost always/most of the time"</i>											
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	50.1%	110	60.2%	146	79.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154	77.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	221	85.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	337
<i>% responding "Just about always/most of the time"</i>											
trust_d	Trust in the local government	34.7%	119	34.4%	138	42.2%	157	38.3%	215	48.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	331

TABLE C80: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C80A		Length of Residence in Current Address									
		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Civic Participation											
<i>% responding "Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month"</i>											
religion_d	Attend religious services	59.7%	127	62.8%	149	70.3%	159	71.9%	238	80.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	341
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	48.5%	128	56.3%	147	57.3%	162	57.7%	239	62.3%	341
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	53.5%	128	62.3%	148	67.5%	162	67.3%	238	79.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	342
groups_2_d	Political groups	4.9%	128	6.5%	149	12.5%	162	8.8%	240	10.3%	343
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	18.7%	128	22.8%	149	22.2%	161	21.2%	239	25.7%	343
groups_4_d	Labor unions	9.9% ⁽⁴⁾	128	12.2% ⁽⁴⁾	149	6.7% ⁽⁴⁾	162	1.6%	239	6.5% ⁽⁴⁾	343
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	2.2%	128	2.7%	149	4.7%	162	7.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	239	9.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	343
groups_6_d	Health organizations	8.1%	128	16.0%	149	13.2%	162	18.1% ⁽¹⁾	239	17.6% ⁽¹⁾	343
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	10.0%	128	11.6%	149	11.6%	162	8.9%	240	10.0%	343
groups_8_d	Political action groups	5.1%	128	8.1%	149	13.2% ⁽¹⁾	162	11.8%	240	9.9%	343
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	3.6%	128	14.8% ⁽¹⁾	149	13.9% ⁽¹⁾	161	15.1% ⁽¹⁾	240	18.2% ⁽¹⁾	343
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	23.8%	128	21.3%	149	34.2% ⁽²⁾	161	30.9%	240	30.0%	343
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	3.6%	128	3.3%	149	3.3%	162	8.9% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	240	6.3%	343
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	24.3%	128	22.7%	149	20.5%	162	26.0%	240	25.5%	342
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	9.6%	128	11.1%	149	10.4%	162	13.4%	240	11.9%	343
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	5.5%	128	11.2%	149	8.0%	162	8.7%	240	11.9% ⁽¹⁾	343
groups15_d	Social service organizations	8.5%	128	12.2%	149	10.5%	162	12.0%	239	9.8%	342
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	7.8%	128	17.1%	149	11.0%	162	12.6%	240	12.8%	342
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	3.4%	128	7.1%	149	8.3%	162	7.8%	240	13.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	343

Table C80B		Length of Residence in Current Address									
		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
Civic Participation		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
groups18_d	School support groups	26.3%	128	31.6% ⁽⁵⁾	149	25.2% ⁽⁵⁾	161	28.5% ⁽⁵⁾	240	15.8%	343
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	12.2%	128	8.2%	149	16.5%	162	17.3% ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	240	9.2%	343
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	11.3%	128	17.2%	149	16.3%	162	21.2% ⁽¹⁾	240	37.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	343
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	5.3%	128	9.8%	149	14.2% ⁽¹⁾	162	12.0% ⁽¹⁾	240	17.2% ⁽¹⁾	342
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	7.9%	127	3.1%	149	4.5%	161	5.2%	240	6.0%	340
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	38.4%	128	51.5%	149	51.6%	162	58.9% ⁽¹⁾	240	54.7% ⁽¹⁾	343
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	10.6%	128	13.3%	149	15.1%	161	20.3% ⁽¹⁾	240	20.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	343
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	12.3%	128	18.6%	149	23.2% ⁽¹⁾	161	25.7% ⁽¹⁾	240	29.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	343
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	11.7%	128	18.0%	149	23.6% ⁽¹⁾	161	14.9%	240	19.2%	342
present_d	Made a public presentation	13.2%	128	15.2%	149	18.3%	161	16.6%	240	18.3%	343

TABLE C81: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C81		Length of Residence in Current Address									
		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	6.7%	63	15.5%	88	19.1% ⁽¹⁾	100	15.3%	136	17.2% ⁽¹⁾	139
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	37.7%	64	45.9%	89	37.1%	99	47.0%	136	44.0%	138
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>											
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	91.5%	64	84.6%	89	94.8%	99	89.1%	136	91.4%	138
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	100.0% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	64	90.8%	89	93.8%	99	95.7%	136	95.0%	138
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	81.8%	63	83.2%	89	89.7%	99	86.1%	132	88.3%	137
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	90.8%	62	89.6%	89	95.6%	99	94.8%	135	93.3%	136
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	97.3% ⁽²⁾	64	81.7%	89	91.1%	99	95.0%	136	93.7%	138
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	86.7% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	64	66.3%	89	69.5%	99	77.8%	134	74.8%	138
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	50.9%	64	59.0%	89	57.5%	99	60.8%	136	48.9%	136
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	62.1%	64	69.7%	89	72.6%	99	74.7%	136	72.6%	138
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	64.5%	60	57.7%	87	72.5%	99	66.6%	135	68.2%	131
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>											
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	72.0% ⁽⁵⁾	101	77.1% ⁽⁵⁾	98	68.8% ⁽⁵⁾	112	66.5% ⁽⁵⁾	180	50.9%	233

TABLE C82: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C82		Length of Residence in Current Address									
		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
Perceptions of Children		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	92.3%	45	89.0%	50	79.3%	52	89.1%	79	83.6%	27
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	15.1%	28	15.9%	35	21.1%	33	24.4%	41	30.4%	12
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	2.9%	26	9.4%	35	19.4%	31	4.3%	35	16.2%	9
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	73.2%	121	75.0%	144	66.2%	157	73.1%	232	81.3% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	333
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	79.5%	117	74.4%	136	73.6%	155	74.4%	225	84.0% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	321
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>											
pssat_d	Change in public schools	28.9%	62	31.0%	80	41.7%	78	32.1%	134	28.8%	168
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	17.9%	53	47.3% ⁽¹⁾	80	43.8% ⁽¹⁾	80	42.3% ⁽¹⁾	128	46.4% ⁽¹⁾	157
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	41.6%	58	44.0%	79	52.8%	77	42.3%	131	49.9%	148
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>											
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	100.0%	74	100.0%	72	97.4%	90	99.4%	127	100.0%	197
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	100.0%	74	100.0%	71	98.7%	90	100.0%	127	98.9%	197
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	98.8%	74	98.2%	72	94.8%	89	98.8%	125	96.3%	193
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	98.8%	74	99.1%	71	99.5% ⁽⁵⁾	90	99.3% ⁽⁵⁾	126	95.6%	195
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	98.8%	74	93.1%	70	95.0%	91	97.3%	124	94.4%	193

TABLE C83: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C83A		Length of Residence in Current Address									
Community Attachment		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
% responding "Yes"		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	32.3%	128	51.2% ⁽¹⁾	149	62.0% ⁽¹⁾	160	62.9% ⁽¹⁾	239	81.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	339
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	69.4%	128	74.5%	149	74.4%	162	75.7%	240	82.8% ⁽¹⁾	342
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	27.9%	128	38.1%	149	43.0% ⁽¹⁾	162	40.1%	240	50.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	343
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	59.4%	116	65.7%	142	80.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	154	73.9%	234	87.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	332
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	61.8%	119	65.5%	143	78.5% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	155	78.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	229	91.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	327
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	10.7%	84	3.6%	84	.8%	97	4.8%	150	8.7% ⁽³⁾	210
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community											
% responding "Most of time and more"											
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	37.6%	125	31.4%	148	42.3%	159	45.7% ⁽²⁾	235	44.8% ⁽²⁾	330
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	40.5%	123	50.1%	147	53.7%	162	56.4% ⁽¹⁾	234	71.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	333
% responding "Most of time and more"											
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	85.4%	128	93.7%	149	89.0%	162	91.4%	234	92.8%	335
% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"											
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	91.9%	128	90.2%	147	92.4%	162	95.8%	237	95.3%	335
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	71.0%	126	78.7%	146	84.4%	162	79.3%	236	91.9% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	334
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	83.3%	126	84.0%	147	81.0%	161	80.9%	236	90.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	333
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	87.1%	128	87.0%	147	88.0%	161	88.2%	236	89.8%	337
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	65.0%	128	68.6%	147	77.9%	161	78.5%	235	89.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	331

Table C83B		Length of Residence in Current Address									
		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		% responding "Safe/very safe"									
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	93.3%	128	97.4%	147	96.5%	161	97.6%	235	98.0%	336
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	84.2%	128	90.7%	147	86.4%	160	93.1%	234	90.4%	336
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	96.1% ⁽⁵⁾	93	94.0% ⁽⁵⁾	102	90.8%	113	91.1%	170	86.7%	234
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	69.5%	88	57.0%	98	63.9%	112	66.2%	165	56.6%	213
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	91.4%	107	84.4%	135	84.8%	151	86.9%	213	87.9%	298
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	98.4%	128	99.2%	147	96.3%	161	99.0%	234	98.4%	335

TABLE C84: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C84		Length of Residence in Current Address									
		Less than 2 years (1)		2 to less than 5 years (2)		5 to less than 10 years (3)		10 to less than 20 years (4)		20 or more years (5)	
Overall Health		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>											
health_d	General health status	79.1%	128	83.6%	147	82.3%	162	86.1% ⁽⁵⁾	233	78.9%	335
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>											
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	79.2%	128	86.2%	147	84.4%	162	87.8%	234	85.5%	336
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>											
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	68.5%	115	64.6%	130	79.1% ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	142	62.0%	216	63.3%	283
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>											
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	79.1%	75	88.4%	84	87.3%	112	87.9%	133	90.5%	177

TABLE C85: Quality of Life Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C85		Work Status											
		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
Overall Quality of Life in Danville Region		mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean	n
<i>ratings on 10 point-scale</i>													
quality	Current quality of living	7.17	441	7.30	89	6.56	55	6.55	56	7.87 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	246	7.29	127
yrsago	Past quality of living	7.45	409	7.24	83	7.06	50	7.14	48	7.96 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	232	7.76	115
futureb	Future quality of living	6.58	424	7.09 ⁽⁴⁾	86	6.12	49	5.62	54	7.21 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	213	6.65	115
Overall Ratings of Danville Region Compared to Other Cities		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>													
compare_d	Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions	77.3% ⁽⁴⁾	319	76.5%	67	75.9%	39	52.2%	37	87.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	167	74.9%	92

* A mean rating with a superscript indicates that this mean is significantly higher (at the 5% level) than the mean in the column corresponding to the superscript.

TABLE C86: Political Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C86		Work Status											
Political Participation		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
<i>% responding “Very/somewhat interested”</i>		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
interest_d	Interested in politics and national affairs	74.0% ⁽⁶⁾	442	70.7%	89	66.5%	54	65.7%	56	78.6% ⁽⁶⁾	248	57.1%	128
<i>% responding “A few times/once”</i>													
pubmeet_d	Attend public meeting	52.2% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	441	40.9% ⁽⁶⁾	89	41.4%	55	33.0%	56	33.9%	249	25.2%	128
polmeet_d	Attend political meeting or rally	35.0% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	34.7% ⁽⁶⁾	90	25.8%	55	24.8%	56	26.9% ⁽⁶⁾	251	10.6%	128
<i>% responding “Yes”</i>													
vote_d	Registered to vote	90.8% ⁽⁶⁾	439	92.2% ⁽⁶⁾	89	84.2%	55	91.2% ⁽⁶⁾	56	93.2% ⁽⁶⁾	251	75.2%	124
election_d	Voted in the 2008 presidential election	94.0%	399	89.7%	84	90.9%	47	84.5%	47	96.4%	234	89.1%	89
petition_d	Signed a petition	40.7% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	438	33.0%	90	27.7%	55	18.9%	56	24.3%	250	22.7%	127
campaign_d	Participated in a political campaign	25.1% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	31.7% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	18.8% ⁽⁶⁾	55	9.8%	56	23.3% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	250	5.5%	128
protest_d	Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott	3.6%	442	2.7%	90	4.4%	55	6.8%	56	2.9%	251	2.9%	128
problem_d	Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem	34.2% ⁽⁴⁾	441	32.1%	88	32.3%	55	19.8%	56	27.7%	251	25.9%	128
advocate_d	Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level	21.0% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	441	13.1% ⁽⁶⁾	90	5.4%	55	4.7%	56	13.7% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	250	2.4%	127
connect_d	Connections or resources outside the community	35.8% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	265	32.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	54	10.1%	36	8.1%	32	22.5% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	143	18.1%	80
<i>% responding “Always/almost always/most of the time”</i>													
cityvote_d	Frequency of voting	77.4% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	428	80.0% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	85	72.0% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	49	42.7%	53	86.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	246	51.9%	109
<i>% responding “Just about always/most of the time”</i>													
trust_d	Trust in the local government	41.2% ⁽⁴⁾	416	48.6% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	86	26.0%	50	24.2%	55	51.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	242	31.9%	113

TABLE C87: Civic Participation Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C87A		Work Status											
		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
Civic Participation % responding “Every week/almost every week/once or twice a month”		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
		religion_d	Attend religious services	70.5%	438	80.5% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	73.5%	55	56.8%	55	78.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	251
% responding “Yes”													
church_d	Involved in any church-sponsored activities	58.8%	438	72.3% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	49.4%	55	46.0%	56	60.5%	251	48.3%	128
groups_1_d	Religious organizations	71.3% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	439	81.4% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	64.0%	55	42.9%	55	74.3% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	251	55.0%	128
groups_2_d	Political groups	9.7% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	17.1% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	6.0%	55	1.4%	56	10.8% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	251	3.5%	128
groups_3_d	Professional or trade associations	33.8% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	440	22.5% ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	9.5%	55	18.8%	56	15.9% ⁽⁶⁾	251	6.7%	128
groups_4_d	Labor unions	8.4% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	4.5%	90	12.6%	55	1.5%	56	6.3% ⁽⁴⁾	251	2.4%	128
groups_5_d	Farm organizations	7.8% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	442	2.7%	90	1.0%	55	4.5%	56	8.1% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	251	4.1%	128
groups_6_d	Health organizations	19.3% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	442	21.2% ⁽⁴⁾	90	9.2%	55	2.4%	56	13.1% ⁽⁴⁾	251	12.2% ⁽⁴⁾	127
groups_7_d	Environmental or animal protection groups	13.3% ⁽²⁾	442	5.9%	90	8.8%	55	7.0%	56	8.6%	251	7.8%	128
groups_8_d	Political action groups	13.7% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	12.0% ⁽⁶⁾	90	4.2%	55	3.8%	56	9.9% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	250	1.2%	128
groups_9_d	Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	15.3% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	21.6% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	15.2%	55	5.6%	56	17.0% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	250	5.8%	128
groups10_d	Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	32.8% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	440	45.3% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	30.1%	55	11.0%	56	25.9% ⁽⁴⁾	251	17.4%	128
groups11_d	Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	5.9% ⁽³⁾	442	10.4%	90	1.4%	55	4.6%	56	5.6% ⁽³⁾	251	4.0%	128
groups12_d	Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	25.2% ⁽⁴⁾	441	36.0% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	16.8%	55	10.8%	56	26.3% ⁽⁴⁾	251	18.2%	128
groups13_d	Cultural organizations	12.2% ⁽³⁾	442	18.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	90	4.3%	55	4.9%	56	14.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	251	6.3%	128
groups14_d	Veterans' groups	7.1% ⁽³⁾	442	9.4% ⁽³⁾	90	.0%	55	4.1%	56	18.1% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	251	8.3% ⁽³⁾	128
groups15_d	Social service organizations	15.4% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	11.0% ⁽⁶⁾	90	8.9%	55	14.4%	56	5.3%	250	3.1%	128
groups16_d	Neighborhood associations	15.6% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	15.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	89	4.2%	55	3.6%	56	14.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	251	4.8%	128
groups17_d	Fraternal groups	8.7% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	12.1% ⁽⁴⁾	90	9.4%	55	2.2%	56	13.8% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	251	3.1%	128

Table C87B		Work Status											
		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
groups18_d	School support groups	34.3% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	441	25.5% ⁽⁵⁾	90	23.1%	55	21.0%	56	10.1%	251	16.9%	128
groups19_d	Scouts or other youth organizations	16.2% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	20.1% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	8.8%	55	12.3%	56	6.3%	251	8.2%	128
groups20_d	Organizations for older people	17.3% ⁽⁶⁾	442	30.2% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	9.9%	55	18.7%	56	45.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	251	9.3%	128
groups21_d	Civic or community organizations	14.7% ⁽⁴⁾	442	10.4%	90	19.8%	55	6.6%	56	12.9%	250	8.2%	128
groups22_d	Support groups, self-help groups	5.6%	440	8.9%	90	3.2%	55	8.3%	56	3.6%	249	5.2%	127
volunter_d	Volunteered with civic groups	60.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	67.2% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	42.0%	55	38.0%	56	46.9%	251	39.0%	128
officer_d	Served as an officer or served on a committee	18.1% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	24.5% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	16.8%	55	8.5%	56	21.3% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	250	5.3%	128
leader_d	Helped plan or lead a meeting	29.9% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	32.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	90	9.6%	55	13.2%	56	23.9% ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	250	8.6%	128
letter_d	Written a letter or an e-mail for a group	22.8% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	442	16.8%	89	19.1%	55	9.6%	56	15.9%	249	9.2%	128
present_d	Made a public presentation	20.5% ⁽⁶⁾	442	24.6% ⁽⁶⁾	90	11.3%	55	15.5%	56	15.5% ⁽⁶⁾	250	5.1%	128

TABLE C88: People in the Economy Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C88		Work Status											
		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
People in the Economy		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>													
numjobs_d	Has more than one paid job	15.2%	441	16.7%	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
jobcred_d	Specific degree or certification required	46.7% ⁽²⁾	440	27.3%	90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>% responding "Strongly/Somewhat Agree"</i>													
meaning1_d	Makes good use of my skills and abilities	91.3%	441	85.5%	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
meaning2_d	Find my work interesting	94.7%	441	95.8%	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
meaning3_d	Feel appreciated, respected, and valued	85.7%	435	89.8%	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
meaning4_d	See connection between work and benefits	93.1%	437	93.9%	88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
meaning5_d	Feeling of personal accomplishment	91.5%	441	94.2%	88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
meaning6_d	Opportunities to learn new skills	76.0%	439	68.7%	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
meaning7_d	Opportunity for advancement in my job	56.9%	440	49.2%	88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
meaning8_d	Compensated fairly	70.1%	441	78.7%	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
meaning9_d	My pay is about the same or better	66.7%	435	64.0%	81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat likely"</i>													
training_d	Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity	83.5% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	317	80.8% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	66	77.5% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	33	89.2% ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	43	22.6%	172	46.2% ⁽⁵⁾	97

TABLE C89: Perceptions of Children Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C89		Work Status											
		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
Perceptions of Children		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>													
schpub_d	Children attend public schools	85.1%	147	84.5%	24	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	11	94.6%	28	76.2%	6	89.0%	39
schpriv_d	Children attend private schools	23.2% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	86	38.6% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	13	.0%	8	.0%	15	72.5% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	2	15.5%	24
schhom_d	Children home-schooled	5.3% ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	80	23.5%	8	.0%	8	10.0%	15	.0%	1	22.1% ⁽³⁾	24
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>													
childrn_d	Rate region as a place to raise children	77.5% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	433	79.8% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	87	73.6%	55	52.5%	52	80.9% ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	239	62.6%	122
schools_d	Rate education provided by the public schools	75.4%	424	78.4%	88	69.4%	50	74.8%	55	85.5% ⁽¹⁾	217	79.9%	120
<i>% responding "Gotten better"</i>													
pssat_d	Change in public schools	28.4%	239	40.3%	53	38.5%	29	20.4%	37	35.4%	110	36.4%	55
psjob_d	Change in schools providing job skills	38.4%	228	34.3%	46	63.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	25	32.4%	37	50.9%	111	42.0%	52
pscol_d	Change in schools providing skills for college	42.4%	232	43.1%	45	54.2%	29	38.7%	36	53.0%	100	55.2%	54
<i>% responding "Very/somewhat Important"</i>													
impor_1_d	Important to support quality education for children	100.0%	243	98.4%	50	100.0%	26	100.0%	23	100.0%	134	97.1%	83
impor_2_d	Import to support education programs for youth	100.0%	243	100.0%	50	100.0%	26	100.0%	23	98.4%	132	98.6%	83
impor_3_d	Important to support affordable pre-K	97.6%	243	98.3%	50	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	26	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	23	95.4%	129	96.4%	81
impor_4_d	Important to support services for disadvantaged	98.8%	240	98.2%	49	100.0% ⁽⁵⁾	26	100.0% ⁽⁵⁾	23	94.9%	132	98.7%	84
impor_5_d	Important to support free healthcare	96.2%	239	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	50	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	27	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	22	92.7%	129	93.1%	84

TABLE C90: Community Attachment, Efficacy and Perceptions of Community Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C90A		Work Status											
		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
Community Attachment		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding “Yes”</i>													
neighbor_d	Neighbors you know	67.0% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	438	57.6%	88	46.4%	55	41.1%	56	74.1% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	248	53.4%	128
driverel_d	Close relatives within 15 minutes drive	76.5%	442	79.4%	89	83.7%	55	78.6%	56	75.9%	251	75.1%	128
closerel_d	Close relatives within walking distance	46.0%	442	37.7%	90	37.4%	55	35.4%	56	40.1%	251	42.8%	128
fiveyear_d	Like to be living here 5 years from now	74.9% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	428	81.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	89	54.0%	50	46.5%	51	92.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	240	68.4% ⁽⁴⁾	120
expect_d	Expect to be living here 5 years from now	76.7% ⁽⁴⁾	429	82.3% ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	87	59.9%	53	52.6%	51	93.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	239	71.5%	115
affected_d	Affected by economic downturn	5.8%	279	3.2%	57	10.6%	30	19.4%	34	5.9%	144	2.5%	82
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community													
<i>% responding “Most of time and more”</i>													
impact_d	Impact in making a better place to live	37.7%	435	53.4% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	89	44.4%	52	33.9%	55	49.7% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	241	35.4%	126
belong_d	Feel a sense of belonging in the community	56.4%	435	57.0%	89	52.5%	53	42.6%	54	71.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	246	46.5%	122
<i>% responding “Most of time and more”</i>													
feelpart_d	Important feel a part of the community	88.7%	436	95.7% ⁽¹⁾	89	96.1% ⁽¹⁾	55	88.6%	56	94.3% ⁽¹⁾	245	88.6%	128
<i>% responding “Strongly/Somewhat Agree”</i>													
athome_d	Feel at home in the area where I live	94.2%	437	95.8%	89	87.4%	55	96.6%	54	93.3%	247	93.1%	128
common_d	Feel I have a lot in common with people	84.1%	437	85.4%	89	77.2%	53	80.3%	54	87.6% ⁽⁶⁾	244	74.3%	127
actions_d	Care what others think of my actions	84.0%	437	90.2% ⁽⁶⁾	89	86.6%	52	85.0%	53	89.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	244	74.0%	128
wellkept_d	Neighborhood is being well kept up	89.7% ⁽⁶⁾	437	93.2% ⁽⁶⁾	89	89.4% ⁽⁶⁾	55	82.1%	54	93.6% ⁽⁶⁾	248	73.4%	127
implive_d	Important to live in this particular area	77.0%	435	84.7% ⁽⁴⁾	89	67.2%	55	58.0%	53	88.6% ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	244	75.8%	127

Table C90B		Work Status											
		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
Efficacy and Perceptions of Community		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Safe/very safe"</i>													
daysafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood during the day	96.8%	436	98.4%	89	97.4%	54	97.7%	53	97.4%	249	95.5%	126
nitesafe_d	Feel safe in neighborhood at night	92.8% ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	437	87.4%	89	72.5%	54	87.3%	53	92.0% ⁽³⁾	247	84.1%	126
shopday_d	Feel safe in shopping areas during the day	94.0% ⁽⁶⁾	311	90.3%	66	81.1%	40	98.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	36	89.6%	164	82.8%	94
shopnite_d	Feel safe in shopping areas at night	68.2% ⁽⁵⁾	309	59.1%	65	49.6%	37	67.5%	36	52.2%	139	59.8%	91
schlsafe_d	Schools are safe for the students	87.5%	407	81.6%	83	83.8%	47	98.8% ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	51	90.8% ⁽⁶⁾	203	77.5%	114
homesafe_d	Feel safe in home	99.1%	437	96.6%	89	100.0% ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	54	97.8%	53	98.0%	247	97.0%	126

TABLE C91: Overall Health Ratings by Demographic Variables*

Table C91		Work Status											
		Working full time (1)		Working part time (2)		Temporarily laid off or disabled (3)		Unemployed (4)		Retired (5)		Other (6)	
Overall Health		%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
<i>% responding "Excellent/very good/good"</i>													
health_d	General health status	89.9% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	435	92.4% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	89	65.6%	55	85.4% ⁽⁶⁾	53	79.9% ⁽⁶⁾	248	56.0%	126
<i>% responding "Much better/somewhat better"</i>													
hlthcomp_d	Self-rated health	92.3% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	436	91.1% ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	89	69.8%	54	87.0% ⁽⁶⁾	53	81.8% ⁽⁶⁾	248	69.0%	126
<i>% responding "Yes"</i>													
apptcall_d	Called for a doctor's appointment	68.2%	394	65.2%	81	79.7% ⁽⁴⁾	48	52.3%	50	63.9%	201	66.4%	114
<i>% responding "Very easy/somewhat easy"</i>													
getappt_d	How easily got an appointment when needed	92.3% ⁽²⁾	267	74.7%	53	75.6%	39	72.9%	22	91.8% ⁽²⁾	127	83.4%	76

Appendix D: Frequencies

zone In what county/independent city do you live?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 City of Danville VA	407	39.7	39.7	39.7
	2 Pittsylvania County VA	522	50.8	50.8	90.5
	3 Caswell County NC	97	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

danville Length of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Less than 6 months	8	.8	.8	.8
	2 6 months to 1 year	4	.4	.4	1.2
	3 1-2years	6	.6	.6	1.8
	4 2 to less than 5 years	51	4.9	5.0	6.7
	5 5 to less than 10 years	62	6.0	6.1	12.8
	6 10 to less than 20 years	135	13.1	13.2	25.9
	7 20 or more years	757	73.8	74.1	100.0
	Total	1022	99.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Not sure	1	.1		
	9 Refused	3	.3		
	Total	4	.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

howlong Time at current address

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Less than 6 months	35	3.4	3.4	3.4
	2 6 months to 1 year	39	3.8	3.8	7.2
	3 1-2years	55	5.3	5.4	12.6
	4 2 to less than 5 years	149	14.6	14.6	27.2
	5 5 to less than 10 years	162	15.8	15.8	43.0
	6 10 to less than 20 years	240	23.4	23.5	66.5
	7 20 or more years	343	33.4	33.5	100.0
	Total	1023	99.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Not sure	3	.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

area Type of community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 An urban area or small city	320	31.2	31.4	31.4
	2 A suburban area	123	11.9	12.0	43.4
	3 Small town	157	15.3	15.4	58.8
	4 A rural village	92	9.0	9.0	67.9
	5 Out in the country	327	31.9	32.1	100.0
	Total	1018	99.2	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	8	.8		
Total		1026	100.0		

ownhome Own or rent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Owns	710	69.2	69.3	69.3
	2 Rents	287	27.9	28.0	97.3
	3 Other	28	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	1024	99.8	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused	2	.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

typehome Type of home

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Single family dwelling	827	80.6	80.8	80.8
	2 Duplex or townhouse	28	2.7	2.7	83.5
	3 Apartment or Condominium	83	8.1	8.1	91.6
	4 Mobile home or trailer	78	7.6	7.6	99.2
	6 Some other type of structure	8	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	1024	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	Total	2	.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

quality Current quality of living

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Worst	14	1.3	1.3	1.3
	2	11	1.0	1.0	2.4
	3	26	2.5	2.6	5.0
	4	38	3.7	3.8	8.7
	5	114	11.1	11.2	19.9
	6	76	7.4	7.5	27.4
	7	200	19.5	19.6	47.0
	8	283	27.6	27.8	74.8
	9	92	8.9	9.0	83.7
	10 Best	166	16.1	16.3	100.0
	Total	1018	99.2	100.0	
Missing	98 Don't know	7	.7		
	99 Refused	0	.0		
	Total	8	.8		
Total		1026	100.0		

yrsago Past quality of living

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Worst	5	.5	.5	.5
	2	13	1.2	1.3	1.8
	3	17	1.6	1.8	3.6
	4	25	2.5	2.7	6.3
	5	94	9.2	10.0	16.3
	6	87	8.5	9.2	25.5
	7	153	14.9	16.2	41.7
	8	248	24.1	26.3	68.0
	9	124	12.1	13.2	81.2
	10 Best	177	17.2	18.8	100.0
	Total	941	91.7	100.0	
Missing	98 Don't know	12	1.2		
	99 Refused	0	.0		
	System	72	7.1		
	Total	85	8.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

futureb Future quality of living

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Worst	25	2.5	2.7	2.7
	2	46	4.4	4.8	7.5
	3	53	5.1	5.6	13.1
	4	58	5.6	6.1	19.2
	5	128	12.5	13.6	32.8
	6	86	8.3	9.1	41.8
	7	130	12.6	13.7	55.6
	8	185	18.0	19.6	75.1
	9	76	7.4	8.0	83.2
	10 Best	159	15.5	16.8	100.0
Total		944	92.0	100.0	
Missing	98 Don't know	79	7.7		
	99 Refused	3	.3		
	Total	82	8.0		
Total		1026	100.0		

compare Quality of living in Danville community compared to other regions

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Excellent	116	11.3	16.1	16.1
	2 Very Good	181	17.6	25.0	41.1
	3 Good	266	25.9	36.8	77.9
	4 Only fair	123	12.0	17.0	94.9
	5 Poor	37	3.6	5.1	100.0
	Total	723	70.5	100.0	
Missing	6 Always lived here	280	27.3		
	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	23	2.2		
	Total	303	29.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

neighbor Neighbors you know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 None	53	5.2	5.2	5.2
	2 1 or 2	101	9.9	9.9	15.1
	3 3 to 5	216	21.0	21.1	36.2
	4 6 to 10	250	24.3	24.4	60.5
	5 11 or more	397	38.7	38.8	99.3
	6 No neighbors	7	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

driverel Close relatives within 15 minutes drive

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	789	76.9	77.0	77.0
	2 No	236	23.0	23.0	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/not sure	1	.1		
	System	0	.0		
	Total	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

closerel Close relatives within walking distance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	434	42.3	42.4	42.4
	2 No	591	57.6	57.6	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/not sure	0	.0		
Total		1026	100.0		

fiveyear Like to be living here 5 years from now

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	751	73.2	76.6	76.6
	2 No	230	22.4	23.4	100.0
	Total	981	95.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/not sure	44	4.3		
	9 Refused	0	.0		
	Total	45	4.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

expect Expect to be living here 5 years from now

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	768	74.9	78.7	78.7
	2 No	208	20.3	21.3	100.0
	Total	977	95.2	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/not sure	49	4.8		
Total		1026	100.0		

affected Affected by economic downturn

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Positively affected	38	3.7	6.1	6.1
	2 Negatively affected	323	31.5	51.6	57.7
	3 No effect	265	25.8	42.3	100.0
	Total	626	61.1	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Not sure	8	.7		
	System	392	38.2		
	Total	400	38.9		
Total		1026	100.0		

Case Summary^b

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
\$Negative ^a	323	31.5%	703	68.5%	1026	100.0%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

b. Fractional values were found. They are truncated to integers.

\$Negative Frequencies

	Responses	Percent of Cases		
		N	Percent	
\$Negative	negativ1 Loss of job	83	15.3%	25.6%
How	negativ2 Cannot find a	37	6.8%	11.4%
effectd by	negativ3 Loss or reduction	111	20.6%	34.3%
economic	negativ4 Hard to pay bills	89	16.5%	27.5%
downturn(a	negativ5 Reduced value of	8	1.5%	2.5%
)	negativ6 Loss of employee	11	2.0%	3.3%
	negativ7 Foreclosure	1	.1%	.2%
	negativ8 Decreased value	33	6.2%	10.3%
	negativ9 Higher cost of	125	23.2%	38.7%
	negati10 Higher	10	1.8%	3.0%
	negati11 Other	32	5.9%	9.8%
	negati12 Nothing specific	0	.1%	.1%
	negati13 Don't know	0	.1%	.1%
Total		539	100.0%	167.0%

a Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

interest Interested in politics and national affairs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very interested	355	34.6	34.8	34.8
	2 Somewhat interested	378	36.9	37.0	71.9
	3 Only slightly interested	182	17.7	17.8	89.7
	4 Not at all interested	105	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	1021	99.5	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	5	.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

pubmeet Attend public meeting

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A few times	312	30.4	30.5	30.5
	2 Once	114	11.1	11.1	41.6
	3 Never did this	597	58.2	58.4	100.0
	Total	1022	99.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	4	.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

polmeet Attend political meeting or rally

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A few times	155	15.1	15.1	15.1
	2 Once	141	13.8	13.8	28.8
	3 Never did this	730	71.2	71.2	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

vote Registered to vote

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	908	88.5	88.8	88.8
	2 No	109	10.6	10.6	99.4
	3 Not eligible to vote	6	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	1023	99.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	3	.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

election Voted in the 2008 presidential election

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	841	81.9	92.7	92.7
	2 No	62	6.1	6.8	99.6
	3 Was not eligible	4	.4	.4	100.0
	Total	907	88.4	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	5	.4		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	114	11.1		
	Total	119	11.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

cityvote Frequency of voting

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Always	524	51.0	51.2	51.2
	2 Almost always	125	12.2	12.3	63.5
	3 Most of the time	77	7.5	7.5	71.0
	4 Sometimes	67	6.5	6.5	77.6
	5 Rarely	49	4.7	4.8	82.3
	6 Never	130	12.7	12.8	95.1
	7 Was not eligible to vote	50	4.9	4.9	100.0
	Total	1022	99.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	2	.2		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	Total	4	.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

trust Trust in the local government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Just about always	57	5.5	5.6	5.6
	2 Most of the time	344	33.5	34.2	39.9
	3 Only some of the time	546	53.2	54.2	94.1
	4 Never/almost never	60	5.8	5.9	100.0
	Total	1006	98.1	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	17	1.7		
	9 Refused	3	.3		
	Total	20	1.9		
Total		1026	100.0		

petition Signed a petition

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	324	31.6	31.8	31.8
	2 No	695	67.8	68.2	100.0
	Total	1020	99.4	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	5	.5		
	9 Refused	2	.1		
	Total	6	.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

campaign Participated in a political campaign

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	221	21.5	21.6	21.6
	2 No	803	78.3	78.4	100.0
	Total	1024	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	2	.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

protest Participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	35	3.4	3.4	3.4
	2 No	991	96.6	96.6	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

problem Worked to solve a neighborhood or community problem

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	312	30.4	30.5	30.5
	2 No	711	69.3	69.5	100.0
	Total	1023	99.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	3	.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

advocate Worked with others to try to solve problems at the state or national level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	148	14.4	14.4	14.4
	2 No	875	85.3	85.6	100.0
	Total	1022	99.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	2	.2		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	Total	4	.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

connect Connections or resources outside the community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	165	16.0	26.9	26.9
	2 No	447	43.6	73.1	100.0
	Total	612	59.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	19	1.8		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	394	38.4		
	Total	414	40.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

religion Attend religious services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Every week	466	45.4	45.8	45.8
	2 Almost every week	129	12.5	12.6	58.4
	3 Once or twice a month	136	13.2	13.3	71.8
	4 A few times per year	158	15.4	15.5	87.3
	5 Less often than that	70	6.8	6.9	94.1
	6 Never	60	5.8	5.9	100.0
	Total	1018	99.2	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	5	.5		
	9 Refused	3	.3		
	Total	8	.8		
Total		1026	100.0		

church Involved in any church-sponsored activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	592	57.7	58.0	58.0
	2 No	429	41.8	42.0	100.0
	Total	1021	99.5	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
	9 Refused	4	.4		
	Total	5	.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups_1 Religious organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	705	68.7	69.0	69.0
	2 No	317	30.9	31.0	100.0
	Total	1022	99.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	3	.2		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	Total	4	.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups_2 Political groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	94	9.2	9.2	9.2
	2 No	932	90.8	90.8	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

groups_3 Professional or trade associations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	234	22.8	22.8	22.8
	2 No	790	77.0	77.2	100.0
	Total	1024	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	Total	2	.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups_4 Labor unions

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	68	6.6	6.6	6.6
	2 No	957	93.3	93.4	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups_5 Farm organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	66	6.4	6.4	6.4
	2 No	960	93.5	93.6	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups_6 Health organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	159	15.5	15.5	15.5
	2 No	865	84.3	84.5	100.0
	Total	1024	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	Total	2	.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups_7 Environmental or animal protection groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	105	10.2	10.2	10.2
	2 No	921	89.8	89.8	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

groups_8 Political action groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	102	9.9	10.0	10.0
	2 No	923	90.0	90.0	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups_9 Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	149	14.5	14.5	14.5
	2 No	876	85.4	85.5	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups10 Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	296	28.8	28.9	28.9
	2 No	729	71.0	71.1	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups11 Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	58	5.6	5.6	5.6
	2 No	968	94.4	94.4	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

groups12 Hobby, garden, or recreation groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	248	24.2	24.2	24.2
	2 No	777	75.8	75.8	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups13 Cultural organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	119	11.6	11.6	11.6
	2 No	907	88.4	88.4	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

groups14 Veterans' groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	98	9.6	9.6	9.6
	2 No	928	90.4	90.4	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

groups15 Social service organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	108	10.6	10.6	10.6
	2 No	916	89.3	89.4	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups16 Neighborhood associations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	129	12.6	12.6	12.6
	2 No	896	87.3	87.4	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups17 Fraternal groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	94	9.2	9.2	9.2
	2 No	932	90.8	90.8	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

groups18 School support groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	246	24.0	24.0	24.0
	2 No	779	75.9	76.0	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups19 Scouts or other youth organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	128	12.4	12.4	12.4
	2 No	898	87.6	87.6	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

groups20 Organizations for older people

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	245	23.9	23.9	23.9
	2 No	781	76.1	76.1	100.0
	Total	1026	100.0	100.0	

groups21 Civic or community organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	132	12.9	12.9	12.9
	2 No	893	87.1	87.1	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

groups22 Support groups, self-help groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	55	5.3	5.4	5.4
	2 No	966	94.2	94.6	100.0
	Total	1021	99.5	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	5	.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

Case Summary^b

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
\$Groups ^a	895	87.3%	131	12.7%	1026	100.0%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

b. Fractional values were found. They are truncated to integers.

\$Groups Frequencies

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
\$Groups Civic groups ^a	groups_1 Religious organizations	705	19.4%	78.7%
	groups_2 Political groups	94	2.6%	10.5%
	groups_3 Professional or trade associations	234	6.4%	26.1%
	groups_4 Labor unions	68	1.9%	7.6%
	groups_5 Farm organizations	66	1.8%	7.3%
	groups_6 Health organizations	159	4.4%	17.8%
	groups_7 Environmental or animal protection groups	105	2.9%	11.7%
	groups_8 Political action groups	102	2.8%	11.4%
	groups_9 Social clubs, fraternities, sororities, college clubs	149	4.1%	16.7%
	groups10 Health clubs, sports clubs, athletic leagues, country clubs, swimming pool	296	8.1%	33.0%
	groups11 Ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organizations	58	1.6%	6.5%
	groups12 Hobby, garden, or recreation groups	248	6.8%	27.7%
	groups13 Cultural organizations	119	3.3%	13.3%
	groups14 Veterans' groups	98	2.7%	11.0%
	groups15 Social service organizations	108	3.0%	12.1%
	groups16 Neighborhood associations	129	3.6%	14.4%
	groups17 Fraternal groups	94	2.6%	10.5%
	groups18 School support groups	246	6.8%	27.5%
	groups19 Scouts or other youth organizations	128	3.5%	14.3%
	groups20 Organizations for older people	245	6.7%	27.4%
	groups21 Civic or community organizations	132	3.6%	14.7%
	groups22 Support groups, self-help groups	55	1.5%	6.1%
Total		3637	100.0%	406.3%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

typevol1 Arts, culture, and humanities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	522	50.9	96.6	96.6
	1	18	1.8	3.4	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevol2 Foundations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	536	52.2	99.2	99.2
	1	4	.4	.8	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevol3 Civic organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	502	49.0	93.0	93.0
	1	38	3.7	7.0	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevol4 Fraternal associations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	535	52.2	99.1	99.1
	1	5	.5	.9	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevol5 Business or for-profit corporation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	538	52.4	99.5	99.5
	1	3	.2	.5	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevol6 Community or neighborhood action

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	490	47.8	90.8	90.8
	1	50	4.9	9.2	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevol7 Food bank or other food programs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	491	47.9	90.9	90.9
	1	49	4.8	9.1	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevol8 Disease related causes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	515	50.2	95.4	95.4
	1	25	2.4	4.6	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo19 School, education or tutoring

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	396	38.6	73.3	73.3
	1	144	14.1	26.7	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo10 Protection of animals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	533	51.9	98.6	98.6
	1	7	.7	1.4	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo11 Environment or conservation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	530	51.7	98.1	98.1
	1	10	1.0	1.9	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo12 Healthcare

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	469	45.8	86.9	86.9
	1	71	6.9	13.1	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo13 Housing or homeless

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	507	49.4	93.9	93.9
	1	33	3.2	6.1	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo14 International

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	540	52.6	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo15 Political, legislative or advocacy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	521	50.8	96.5	96.5
	1	19	1.9	3.5	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo16 Religious or church

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	306	29.8	56.6	56.6
	1	234	22.8	43.4	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo17 Adult recreation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	527	51.4	97.6	97.6
	1	13	1.3	2.4	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo18 Service to older people

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	503	49.1	93.2	93.2
	1	37	3.6	6.8	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo19 Youth activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	456	44.4	84.4	84.4
	1	84	8.2	15.6	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo20 Library

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	536	52.2	99.2	99.2
	1	4	.4	.8	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

typevo21 Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	415	40.5	76.9	76.9
	1	125	12.2	23.1	100.0
	Total	540	52.6	100.0	
Missing	System	486	47.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

Case Summary^b

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
\$Typevo ^a	536	52.3%	490	47.7%	1026	100.0%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

b. Fractional values were found. They are truncated to integers.

\$Typevol Frequencies

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
\$Typevol	typevol1 Arts, culture, and humanities	20	2.1%	3.8%
Types of Volunteering ^a	typevol2 Foundations	9	1.0%	1.8%
	typevol3 Civic organizations	85	8.8%	15.9%
	typevol4 Fraternal associations	13	1.3%	2.4%
	typevol5 Business or for-profit corporation	4	.4%	.7%
	typevol6 Community or neighborhood action	59	6.1%	10.9%
	typevol7 Food bank or other food programs	54	5.6%	10.0%
	typevol8 Disease related causes	28	2.9%	5.2%
	typevol9 School, education or tutoring	146	15.1%	27.3%
	typevo10 Protection of animals	10	1.0%	1.8%
	typevo11 Environment or conservation	14	1.5%	2.6%
	typevo12 Healthcare	75	7.8%	14.1%
	typevo13 Housing or homeless	35	3.6%	6.5%
	typevo15 Political, legislative or advocacy	20	2.1%	3.7%
	typevo16 Religious or church	236	24.4%	43.9%
	typevo17 Adult recreation	13	1.3%	2.4%
	typevo18 Service to older people	39	4.0%	7.3%
	typevo19 Youth activities	86	8.9%	16.1%
	typevo20 Library	4	.4%	.8%
	typevo21 Other	16	1.7%	3.0%
Total		966	100.0%	180.2%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

hoursvol Hours volunteer per month

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 2 hours or less	140	13.6	26.6	26.6
	2 3-5 hours	159	15.5	30.1	56.7
	3 6-10 hours	113	11.0	21.4	78.2
	4 11-20 hours	66	6.4	12.6	90.7
	5 21-40 hours	27	2.6	5.1	95.8
	6 More than 40 hours	22	2.2	4.2	100.0
	Total	526	51.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	13	1.3		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	486	47.4		
Total	500	48.7			
Total	1026	100.0			

officer Served as an officer or served on a committee

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	177	17.2	17.3	17.3
	2 No	848	82.7	82.7	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

leader Helped plan or lead a meeting

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	245	23.8	23.9	23.9
	2 No	781	76.1	76.1	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

letter Written a letter or an e-mail for a group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	183	17.8	17.9	17.9
	2 No	841	81.9	82.1	100.0
	Total	1024	99.8	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	2	.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

present Made a public presentation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	173	16.9	16.9	16.9
	2 No	852	83.1	83.1	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

giving Amount of contribution to religions & non-religious organizations in the past 12 months

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 None	114	11.1	13.0	13.0
	2 Less than \$100	118	11.5	13.5	26.4
	3 \$100 to less than \$500	257	25.1	29.4	55.8
	4 \$500 to less than \$1,000	115	11.2	13.1	68.9
	5 \$1,000 to less than \$5,000	189	18.4	21.5	90.5
	6 More than \$5,000	83	8.1	9.5	100.0
	Total	875	85.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	78	7.6		
	9 Refused	73	7.1		
	Total	151	14.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

employ Employment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Working full time	442	43.1	43.2	43.2
	2 Working part time	90	8.8	8.8	52.0
	3 Temporarily laid off or disabled	55	5.4	5.4	57.4
	4 Unemployed	56	5.5	5.5	62.9
	5 Retired	251	24.5	24.6	87.5
	6 Permanently disabled	79	7.7	7.7	95.2
	7 Homemaker	23	2.3	2.3	97.5
	8 Student	21	2.0	2.0	99.5
	9 Other (Specify)	5	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	1023	99.7	100.0	
Missing	10 Don't know	1	.1		
	11 Refused	3	.3		
	Total	3	.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

numjobs Has more than one paid job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	82	8.0	15.4	15.4
	2 No	448	43.6	84.6	100.0
	Total	529	51.6	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	497	48.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

hourwork Hours worked

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	4	1	.1	.2	.2
	5	2	.2	.4	.6
	6	1	.1	.2	.8
	7	1	.1	.1	1.0
	10	5	.5	1.0	2.0
	11	0	.0	.1	2.1
	12	2	.2	.3	2.4
	15	3	.3	.6	3.0
	16	3	.3	.6	3.7
	18	3	.3	.7	4.3
	20	21	2.0	4.0	8.3
	22	1	.1	.2	8.6
	24	2	.2	.5	9.0
	25	7	.7	1.3	10.4
	28	4	.4	.7	11.1
	29	1	.1	.2	11.3
	30	21	2.1	4.1	15.5
	32	9	.9	1.7	17.2
	34	5	.5	.9	18.1
	35	15	1.5	3.0	21.1
	36	4	.4	.9	21.9
	37	9	.9	1.7	23.7
	38	3	.3	.6	24.3
	40	174	17.0	33.7	57.9
	42	7	.7	1.3	59.3
	43	5	.5	.9	60.2
	44	4	.4	.7	61.0
	45	39	3.8	7.5	68.5
	46	1	.1	.3	68.8
	48	18	1.7	3.4	72.1
	50	55	5.4	10.6	82.8
	51	1	.1	.1	82.9
	54	2	.2	.3	83.2
	55	17	1.6	3.2	86.5
	56	2	.2	.3	86.8
60	30	2.9	5.8	92.6	
64	1	.1	.2	92.8	
65	2	.2	.4	93.2	
70	18	1.8	3.6	96.7	
75	5	.5	1.0	97.8	
80	9	.9	1.8	99.6	
86	1	.1	.2	99.8	
90	1	.1	.2	100.0	
	Total	518	50.5	100.0	
Missing	98 Don't know	7	.7		
	99 Refused	6	.6		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	508	49.5		
	Total	1026	100.0		

joblocat Job location

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 In the city of Danville	287	28.0	54.6	54.6
	2 In Pittsylvania County	98	9.6	18.6	73.2
	3 In Caswell County	27	2.6	5.1	78.3
	4 Other	114	11.1	21.7	100.0
	Total	526	51.3	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't know/Refused	5	.5		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	500	48.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

commute Commuting time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	9	.9	1.8	1.8
	1	2	.2	.4	2.3
	2	10	1.0	2.0	4.3
	3	7	.7	1.3	5.6
	4	1	.1	.2	5.8
	5	65	6.3	12.6	18.4
	6	3	.3	.6	19.0
	7	11	1.1	2.2	21.2
	8	8	.8	1.6	22.8
	9	1	.1	.2	23.1
	10	85	8.3	16.5	39.5
	12	10	.9	1.9	41.4
	13	1	.1	.2	41.6
	15	89	8.7	17.3	58.8
	17	11	1.1	2.1	61.0
	18	3	.2	.5	61.4
	20	67	6.5	13.0	74.4
	22	3	.3	.6	75.0
	23	1	.1	.1	75.1
	24	1	.1	.2	75.3
	25	16	1.6	3.1	78.4
	27	1	.1	.1	78.5
	30	48	4.6	9.2	87.8
	35	8	.8	1.6	89.4
	40	5	.5	1.0	90.4
	43	3	.3	.6	90.9
	45	15	1.5	3.0	93.9
	50	3	.3	.6	94.5
	55	1	.1	.1	94.6
	60	11	1.1	2.2	96.8
	70	1	.1	.2	97.0
	75	1	.1	.3	97.3
	90	6	.6	1.2	98.5
	115	1	.1	.1	98.6
	120	1	.1	.2	98.9
	180	1	.1	.1	99.0
	777 Work at home	5	.5	1.0	100.0
	Total	515	50.2	100.0	
Missing	888 Don't know	16	1.5		
	999 Refused	1	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	511	49.8		
Total		1026	100.0		

meaning1 Makes good use of my skills and abilities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	350	34.2	66.1	66.1
	2 Somewhat agree	129	12.5	24.3	90.4
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	4	.4	.7	91.1
	4 Somewhat disagree	26	2.5	4.9	95.9
	5 Strongly disagree	22	2.1	4.1	100.0
	Total	530	51.7	100.0	
Missing	8	1	.1		
	9	1	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	496	48.3		
Total	1026	100.0			

meaning2 Find my work interesting

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	377	36.7	71.0	71.0
	2 Somewhat agree	126	12.3	23.8	94.9
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	2	.2	.4	95.3
	4 Somewhat disagree	8	.8	1.6	96.8
	5 Strongly disagree	17	1.6	3.2	100.0
	Total	530	51.7	100.0	
Missing	8	1	.1		
	9	1	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	496	48.3		
Total	1026	100.0			

meaning3 Feel appreciated, respected, and valued

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	247	24.0	47.1	47.1
	2 Somewhat agree	206	20.1	39.4	86.4
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	4	.4	.8	87.3
	4 Somewhat disagree	26	2.5	4.9	92.1
	5 Strongly disagree	41	4.0	7.9	100.0
	Total	524	51.1	100.0	
Missing	8	7	.7		
	9	1	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	502	48.9		
Total	1026	100.0			

meaning4 See connection between work and benefits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	348	34.0	66.4	66.4
	2 Somewhat agree	141	13.7	26.8	93.2
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	9	.9	1.8	95.0
	4 Somewhat disagree	12	1.2	2.4	97.3
	5 Strongly disagree	14	1.4	2.7	100.0
	Total	525	51.2	100.0	
Missing	8	4	.4		
	9	3	.3		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	501	48.8		
Total	1026	100.0			

meaning5 Feeling of personal accomplishment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	344	33.5	64.9	64.9
	2 Somewhat agree	143	14.0	27.0	92.0
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	2	.2	.4	92.4
	4 Somewhat disagree	20	2.0	3.8	96.2
	5 Strongly disagree	20	2.0	3.8	100.0
	Total	530	51.6	100.0	
Missing	8	1	.1		
	9	1	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	496	48.4		
Total	1026	100.0			

meaning6 Opportunities to learn new skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	232	22.6	43.9	43.9
	2 Somewhat agree	163	15.9	30.9	74.7
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	14	1.4	2.7	77.4
	4 Somewhat disagree	55	5.3	10.4	87.8
	5 Strongly disagree	64	6.3	12.2	100.0
	Total	528	51.5	100.0	
Missing	8	3	.2		
	9	1	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	498	48.5		
Total	1026	100.0			

meaning7 Opportunity for advancement in my job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	140	13.6	26.5	26.5
	2 Somewhat agree	153	14.9	29.1	55.6
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	33	3.2	6.2	61.8
	4 Somewhat disagree	80	7.8	15.1	76.9
	5 Strongly disagree	122	11.9	23.1	100.0
	Total	528	51.4	100.0	
Missing	8	2	.2		
	9	2	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	498	48.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

meaning8 Compensated fairly

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	198	19.3	37.3	37.3
	2 Somewhat agree	182	17.7	34.3	71.5
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	7	.7	1.4	72.9
	4 Somewhat disagree	58	5.6	10.9	83.8
	5 Strongly disagree	86	8.4	16.2	100.0
	Total	530	51.7	100.0	
Missing	8	1	.1		
	9	1	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	496	48.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

meaning9 My pay is about the same or better

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	186	18.1	36.0	36.0
	2 Somewhat agree	156	15.2	30.3	66.3
	3 Neither agree nor disagree	15	1.4	2.8	69.1
	4 Somewhat disagree	73	7.1	14.2	83.3
	5 Strongly disagree	86	8.4	16.7	100.0
	Total	516	50.3	100.0	
Missing	8	15	1.4		
	9	1	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
	Total	510	49.7		
Total	1026	100.0			

jobcred Specific degree or certification required

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	230	22.4	43.4	43.4
	2 No	300	29.2	56.6	100.0
	Total	530	51.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
	9 Refused	2	.1		
	System	494	48.2		
Total	496	48.4			
Total	1026	100.0			

training Likely to take a special course if you had the opportunity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very likely	310	30.2	42.5	42.5
	2 Somewhat likely	156	15.2	21.5	64.0
	3 Somewhat unlikely	67	6.5	9.2	73.2
	4 Very unlikely	195	19.0	26.8	100.0
	Total	728	71.0	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	6	.6		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	290	28.3		
	Total	298	29.0		
Total		1026	100.0		

whytrain Reason to get special job training

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Job requires it	61	5.9	13.4	13.4
	2 Improve your current job	170	16.6	37.6	51.0
	3 Change careers or occupations	126	12.2	27.7	78.7
	4 Other	96	9.4	21.3	100.0
	Total	453	44.1	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	12	1.1		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	560	54.6		
Total		573	55.9		
Total		1026	100.0		

children Children under 18

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	714	69.6	70.1	70.1
	1	158	15.4	15.5	85.6
	2	91	8.9	8.9	94.5
	3	46	4.5	4.5	99.0
	4	9	.9	.9	99.9
	5	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1019	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System	5	.5		
	Total	7	.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

under6 Children 5 or younger

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	194	18.9	63.5	63.5
	1	84	8.2	27.7	91.2
	2	22	2.1	7.2	98.4
	3	3	.3	1.0	99.4
	4	2	.2	.6	100.0
	Total	305	29.7	100.0	
Missing	System	721	70.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

sixup Children age 6 to 12

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	90	8.8	35.2	35.2
	1	122	11.9	47.6	82.8
	2	42	4.1	16.3	99.2
	3	2	.2	.8	100.0
	Total	256	25.0	100.0	
Missing	System	770	75.0		
Total		1026	100.0		

teens Children age 13 to 17

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	2	.2	1.5	1.5
	1	114	11.1	82.5	84.0
	2	20	2.0	14.7	98.7
	3	2	.2	1.3	100.0
	Total	139	13.5	100.0	
Missing	System	887	86.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

schpub Children attend public schools

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	222	21.6	87.1	87.1
	2 No	33	3.2	12.9	100.0
	Total	254	24.8	100.0	
Missing	System	772	75.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

schpriv Children attend private schools

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	30	2.9	20.4	20.4
	2 No	118	11.5	79.6	100.0
	Total	148	14.4	100.0	
Missing	System	878	85.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

schhom Children home-schooled

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	13	1.3	9.5	9.5
	2 No	123	12.0	90.5	100.0
	Total	136	13.2	100.0	
Missing	System	890	86.8		
Total		1026	100.0		

children Rate region as a place to raise children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Excellent	106	10.4	10.7	10.7
	2 Very good	285	27.8	28.8	39.5
	3 Good	353	34.5	35.7	75.1
	4 Only fair	183	17.8	18.5	93.6
	5 Poor	63	6.2	6.4	100.0
	Total	991	96.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	32	3.1		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	35	3.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

schools Rate education provided by the public schools

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Excellent	71	7.0	7.5	7.5
	2 Very good	288	28.1	30.1	37.6
	3 Good	389	37.9	40.6	78.2
	4 Fair	139	13.6	14.5	92.7
	5 Poor	70	6.8	7.3	100.0
	Total	958	93.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	66	6.4		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	2	.2		
	Total	68	6.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

pssat Change in public schools

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Gotten better	167	16.2	31.9	31.9
	2 Gotten worse	116	11.3	22.2	54.0
	3 Stayed the same	241	23.4	46.0	100.0
	Total	523	51.0	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	61	6.0		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	441	43.0		
	Total	503	49.0		
Total		1026	100.0		

psjob Change in schools providing job skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Gotten better	209	20.4	41.9	41.9
	2 Gotten worse	79	7.7	15.9	57.8
	3 Stayed the same	211	20.6	42.2	100.0
	Total	499	48.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	85	8.3		
	System	442	43.0		
	Total	527	51.3		
	Total	1026	100.0		

pscol Change in schools providing skills for college

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Gotten better	229	22.3	46.2	46.2
	2 Gotten worse	77	7.5	15.5	61.7
	3 Stayed the same	190	18.5	38.3	100.0
	Total	496	48.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	88	8.6		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	442	43.0		
	Total	530	51.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

moveaway What is best for children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Better to stay	187	18.3	19.5	19.5
	2 Better in some other area	671	65.4	69.8	89.3
	3 No difference	18	1.8	1.9	91.2
	4 Depends	85	8.3	8.8	100.0
	Total	962	93.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	60	5.9		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	3	.3		
	Total	64	6.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

Case Summary^b

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
\$Chall ^a	568	55.3%	458	44.7%	1026	100.0%

- a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.
- b. Fractional values were found. They are truncated to integers.

\$Chall Frequencies

		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
\$Chall Challenges for Youth	chall_1 Challenge: Drugs	152	16.7%	26.8%
	chall_2 Challenge: Gangs	60	6.6%	10.5%
	chall_3 Challenge: Teen pregnancy	16	1.7%	2.8%
	chall_4 Challenge: Dropping out of school	23	2.5%	4.1%
	chall_5 Challenge: No jobs	280	30.7%	49.3%
	chall_6 Challenge: Lack of recreational activities	111	12.2%	19.5%
	chall_7 Challenge: Lack of parental involvement/control	35	3.9%	6.2%
	chall_8 Challenge: Other (specify)	171	18.8%	30.1%
	chall_9 Challenge: Don't know	62	6.8%	10.9%
	chall_10 Challenge: Refused	0	.0%	.1%
Total		910	100.0%	160.3%

- a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

impor_1 Important to support quality education for children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very important	541	52.7	96.3	96.3
	2 Somewhat important	18	1.7	3.2	99.4
	3 Not at all important	3	.3	.6	100.0
	Total	562	54.8	100.0	
Missing	8 Unable to rate/don't know	4	.4		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	460	44.8		
	Total	464	45.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

impor_2 Import to support education programs for youth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very important	507	49.4	90.6	90.6
	2 Somewhat important	49	4.8	8.8	99.4
	3 Not at all important	3	.3	.6	100.0
	Total	560	54.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Unable to rate/don't know	4	.4		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	461	45.0		
	Total	466	45.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

impor_3 Important to support affordable pre-K

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very important	411	40.1	74.2	74.2
	2 Somewhat important	128	12.5	23.0	97.2
	3 Not at all important	15	1.5	2.8	100.0
	Total	555	54.1	100.0	
Missing	8 Unable to rate/don't know	8	.8		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	462	45.0		
	Total	471	45.9		
Total		1026	100.0		

impor_4 Important to support services for disadvantaged

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very important	462	45.1	83.0	83.0
	2 Somewhat important	83	8.1	15.0	97.9
	3 Not at all important	12	1.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	557	54.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Unable to rate/don't know	5	.5		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	462	45.0		
	Total	469	45.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

impor_5 Important to support free healthcare

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very important	395	38.5	71.4	71.4
	2 Somewhat important	134	13.1	24.2	95.6
	3 Not at all important	24	2.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	553	53.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Unable to rate/don't know	9	.8		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	462	45.0		
	Total	473	46.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

impact Impact in making a better place to live

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Always	161	15.7	16.1	16.1
	2 Most of the time	256	25.0	25.6	41.7
	3 Sometimes	403	39.2	40.2	82.0
	4 Rarely	150	14.6	15.0	96.9
	5 Never	31	3.0	3.1	100.0
	Total	1001	97.5	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	18	1.8		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	7	.6		
	Total	25	2.5		
Total	1026	100.0			

feelpart Important feel a part of the community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very important	472	46.1	46.7	46.7
	2 Somewhat important	449	43.7	44.4	91.1
	3 Not at all important	90	8.8	8.9	100.0
	Total	1012	98.6	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	6	.6		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	7	.6		
	Total	14	1.4		
Total	1026	100.0			

belong Feel a sense of belonging in the community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Always	246	23.9	24.5	24.5
	2 Most of the time	336	32.7	33.5	58.0
	3 Sometimes	261	25.5	26.1	84.1
	4 Rarely	105	10.3	10.5	94.6
	5 Never	55	5.3	5.4	100.0
	Total	1002	97.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	13	1.3		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	9	.9		
	Total	24	2.3		
Total	1026	100.0			

athome Feel at home in the area where I live

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	743	72.4	73.4	73.4
	2 Somewhat agree	206	20.1	20.3	93.8
	3 Neutral	9	.9	.9	94.7
	4 Somewhat disagree	31	3.0	3.0	97.7
	5 Strongly disagree	23	2.2	2.3	100.0
	Total	1012	98.6	100.0	
Missing	8 No opinion/don't know	1	.1		
	9 Refused	3	.3		
	System	10	.9		
	Total	14	1.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

common Feel I have a lot in common with people

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	520	50.7	51.7	51.7
	2 Somewhat agree	318	31.0	31.6	83.2
	3 Neutral	21	2.0	2.1	85.3
	4 Somewhat disagree	88	8.6	8.7	94.1
	5 Strongly disagree	60	5.8	5.9	100.0
	Total	1007	98.1	100.0	
Missing	8 No opinion/don't know	8	.8		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	10	.9		
	Total	19	1.9		
Total		1026	100.0		

actions Care what others think of my actions

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	555	54.1	55.2	55.2
	2 Somewhat agree	298	29.1	29.7	84.9
	3 Neutral	37	3.6	3.7	88.5
	4 Somewhat disagree	50	4.9	5.0	93.5
	5 Strongly disagree	65	6.3	6.5	100.0
	Total	1006	98.0	100.0	
Missing	8 No opinion/don't know	8	.8		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	10	.9		
	Total	20	2.0		
Total		1026	100.0		

wellkept Neighborhood is being well kept up

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	569	55.5	56.2	56.2
	2 Somewhat agree	326	31.7	32.2	88.4
	3 Neutral	20	2.0	2.0	90.4
	4 Somewhat disagree	48	4.7	4.8	95.2
	5 Strongly disagree	49	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	1012	98.6	100.0	
Missing	8 No opinion/don't know	2	.2		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	10	1.0		
	Total	14	1.4		
Total		1026	100.0		

imlive Important to live in this particular area

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	504	49.1	50.1	50.1
	2 Somewhat agree	289	28.1	28.7	78.8
	3 Neutral	38	3.7	3.7	82.5
	4 Somewhat disagree	104	10.1	10.3	92.8
	5 Strongly disagree	72	7.0	7.2	100.0
	Total	1006	98.0	100.0	
Missing	8 No opinion/don't know	7	.7		
	9 Refused	3	.3		
	System	10	1.0		
	Total	20	2.0		
Total	1026	100.0			

daysafe Feel safe in neighborhood during the day

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very safe	639	62.3	63.2	63.2
	2 Safe	341	33.2	33.8	97.0
	3 Unsafe	22	2.1	2.2	99.2
	4 Very unsafe	8	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	1011	98.5	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	2	.2		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	12	1.2		
Total	15	1.5			
Total	1026	100.0			

nitesafe Feel safe in neighborhood at night

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very safe	458	44.6	45.4	45.4
	2 Safe	447	43.6	44.3	89.7
	3 Unsafe	83	8.1	8.2	97.9
	4 Very unsafe	21	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	1009	98.4	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	3	.3		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	12	1.2		
	Total	17	1.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

shopday Feel safe in shopping areas during the day

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very safe	226	22.0	31.6	31.6
	2 Safe	421	41.1	59.0	90.7
	3 Unsafe	52	5.1	7.3	98.0
	4 Very unsafe	14	1.4	2.0	100.0
	Total	714	69.5	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	17	1.7		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	295	28.7		
	Total	312	30.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

shopnite Feel safe in shopping areas at night

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very safe	89	8.7	13.2	13.2
	2 Safe	331	32.3	48.8	62.0
	3 Unsafe	176	17.2	26.0	88.0
	4 Very unsafe	82	8.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	678	66.1	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	51	4.9		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	295	28.7		
	Total	348	33.9		
Total	1026	100.0			

schlsafe Schools are safe for the students

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very safe	249	24.2	27.4	27.4
	2 Safe	540	52.7	59.5	86.9
	3 Unsafe	98	9.6	10.8	97.7
	4 Very unsafe	21	2.0	2.3	100.0
	Total	908	88.5	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	103	10.1		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	12	1.2		
	Total	118	11.5		
Total	1026	100.0			

homesafe Feel safe in home

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very safe	682	66.4	67.6	67.6
	2 Safe	310	30.3	30.8	98.3
	3 Unsafe	10	1.0	1.0	99.4
	4 Very unsafe	6	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	1009	98.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	3	.3		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	12	1.2		
	Total	17	1.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

health General health status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Excellent	167	16.2	16.5	16.5
	2 Very good	371	36.1	36.7	53.3
	3 Good	289	28.2	28.6	81.9
	4 Fair	120	11.7	11.9	93.8
	5 Poor	63	6.1	6.2	100.0
	Total	1009	98.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	3	.3		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	12	1.2		
	Total	17	1.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

hlthcomp Change in health state

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Much better than 1 year ago	93	9.1	9.2	9.2
	2 Somewhat better than 1 year ago	81	7.9	8.0	17.2
	3 About the same as 1 year ago	686	66.9	68.0	85.2
	4 Somewhat worse now than 1 year ago	121	11.8	12.0	97.2
	5 Much worse now than 1 year ago	29	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	1010	98.4	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	2	.2		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	12	1.2		
	Total	16	1.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

apptcall Called for a doctor's appointment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	591	57.6	66.5	66.5
	2 No	298	29.1	33.5	100.0
	Total	889	86.7	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused	4	.4		
	System	133	13.0		
	Total	137	13.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

getappt How easily got an appointment when needed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very easy	349	34.0	59.7	59.7
	2 Somewhat easy	163	15.9	27.9	87.6
	3 Somewhat difficult	52	5.1	8.9	96.5
	4 Very difficult	20	2.0	3.5	100.0
	Total	584	57.0	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	7	.7		
	System	435	42.4		
	Total	442	43.0		
Total		1026	100.0		

waittime Waiting time for doctor's visit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Same day	143	14.0	29.0	29.0
	2 Next day	70	6.9	14.3	43.3
	3 2-3 days	88	8.5	17.7	61.0
	4 4-6 days	39	3.8	8.0	69.0
	5 Week to 10 days	68	6.7	13.9	82.9
	6 More than 10 days but less than a month	43	4.1	8.6	91.5
	7 One month or more	42	4.1	8.5	100.0
	Total	493	48.1	100.0	
Missing	8 Not applicable	20	1.9		
	9 Dont' know	8	.8		
	System	504	49.2		
	Total	533	51.9		
Total		1026	100.0		

childact Child's physical activity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Three or more times a week	198	19.3	68.6	68.6
	2 Once or twice a week	43	4.1	14.7	83.3
	3 Occasionally	24	2.4	8.5	91.8
	4 Never	24	2.3	8.2	100.0
	Total	289	28.2	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	7	.7		
	9 Refused	7	.7		
	System	723	70.5		
	Total	737	71.8		
Total		1026	100.0		

watchtv Child's television watching

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Less than 1 hour	27	2.7	9.1	9.1
	2 1 hour but less than 3 hours	138	13.5	46.4	55.5
	3 3 hours but less than 5 hours	69	6.7	23.2	78.7
	4 5 hours or more	63	6.2	21.3	100.0
	Total	298	29.0	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	1	.1		
	9 Refused	3	.3		
	System	724	70.6		
	Total	728	71.0		
Total	1026	100.0			

older18 Number 18 or older

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	347	33.8	34.4	34.4
	2	463	45.1	45.9	80.4
	3	135	13.2	13.4	93.8
	4	53	5.2	5.3	99.1
	5	8	.8	.8	99.9
	6	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1008	98.3	100.0	
Missing	99 refusal	3	.3		
	System	15	1.4		
	Total	18	1.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

celland Cellphone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Cell phone	272	26.5	26.5	26.5
	2 Regular phone	753	73.4	73.5	100.0
	Total	1025	99.9	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Refused	1	.1		
Total		1026	100.0		

owncell Personal cellphone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	585	57.0	77.8	77.8
	2 No	167	16.3	22.2	100.0
	Total	752	73.3	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't know/refused	3	.2		
	System	272	26.5		
	Total	274	26.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

celluse Cellphone use

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Personal use only	142	13.8	52.3	52.3
	3 Personal and business use	130	12.6	47.7	100.0
	Total	272	26.5	100.0	
Missing	System	754	73.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

haveline Landline

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	154	15.0	56.6	56.6
	2 No	118	11.5	43.4	100.0
	Total	272	26.5	100.0	
Missing	System	754	73.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

cellshar Others share cellphone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	27	2.6	13.7	13.7
	2 No	168	16.4	86.3	100.0
	Total	195	19.0	100.0	
Missing	System	831	81.0		
Total		1026	100.0		

cellcomp Type of calls made

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Almost all on landline	115	11.2	15.8	15.8
	2 Most on landline	224	21.8	30.8	46.7
	3 Equal landline and cell	198	19.3	27.3	73.9
	4 Most on cell	136	13.3	18.8	92.7
	5 Almost all on cell	53	5.1	7.3	100.0
	Total	725	70.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know/Unable to rate	3	.3		
	9 Refused	2	.2		
	System	297	28.9		
	Total	301	29.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

celcount Own cellphone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	100	9.7	15.1	15.1
	1	359	35.0	54.3	69.4
	2	139	13.5	21.1	90.5
	3	48	4.7	7.3	97.7
	4	14	1.4	2.2	99.9
	5	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	660	64.4	100.0	
Missing	99	4	.4		
	System	362	35.3		
	Total	366	35.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

phone1a Landline listed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	126	12.3	85.4	85.4
	2 No	21	2.1	14.6	100.0
	Total	147	14.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	4	.4		
	System	875	85.3		
	Total	879	85.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

phone1b Number reached is listed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	606	59.0	83.5	83.5
	2 No	120	11.7	16.5	100.0
	Total	725	70.7	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	17	1.7		
	9 Refused	1	.1		
	System	283	27.6		
Total		301	29.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

phone2 Reason number unlisted

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Unlisted/Unpublished	109	10.6	79.8	79.8
	2 Got number after phone book came out	17	1.6	12.1	91.9
	3 Other	11	1.1	8.1	100.0
	Total	137	13.3	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	4	.3		
	System	886	86.3		
	Total	889	86.7		
Total		1026	100.0		

agecat7 Age (7 Categories)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 18-24	80	7.8	8.5	8.5
	2 25-34	100	9.7	10.5	19.0
	3 35-44	115	11.2	12.1	31.1
	4 45-54	209	20.3	21.9	53.0
	5 55-64	209	20.3	21.9	74.9
	6 65-74	135	13.1	14.2	89.1
	7 75 & over	103	10.1	10.9	100.0
	Total	951	92.7	100.0	
Missing	System	75	7.3		
Total		1026	100.0		

gender Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3 Male	472	46.0	46.7	46.7
	4 Female	539	52.5	53.3	100.0
	Total	1010	98.5	100.0	
Missing	System	16	1.5		
Total		1026	100.0		

marital Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Married	494	48.1	50.1	50.1
	2 Separated	47	4.5	4.7	54.8
	3 Divorced	140	13.7	14.2	69.0
	4 Widowed	115	11.2	11.6	80.7
	5 Never married	190	18.6	19.3	100.0
	Total	986	96.1	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused	14	1.4		
	System	26	2.5		
	Total	40	3.9		
Total		1026	100.0		

educ Highest level of education completed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Less than 9th grade	33	3.2	3.3	3.3
	2 9th-12th, but did not finish high school	132	12.9	13.4	16.7
	3 High school graduate or G.E.D	289	28.1	29.2	45.9
	4 Some college but no degree	195	19.0	19.7	65.6
	5 2 year college degree/A.A./A.S.	137	13.3	13.9	79.5
	6 4 year college degree/B.A./B.S.	111	10.9	11.3	90.7
	7 Some graduate work	18	1.7	1.8	92.5
	8 Completed masters or professional degree	63	6.2	6.4	98.9
	9 Advanced graduate work or Ph.D	11	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	989	96.4	100.0	
Missing	10 Don't know	1	.1		
	11 Refused	8	.8		
	System	29	2.8		
	Total	37	3.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

income Income ranges

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Less than \$10 thousand	82	7.9	10.0	10.0
	2 \$10 to less than \$30 thousand	258	25.2	31.7	41.7
	3 \$30 to less than \$50 thousand	192	18.7	23.6	65.3
	4 \$50 to less than \$70 thousand	128	12.5	15.8	81.1
	5 \$70 to less than \$100 thousand	87	8.5	10.7	91.7
	6 \$100 to less than \$150 thousand	37	3.6	4.5	96.3
	7 \$150 thousand or more	31	3.0	3.7	100.0
	Total	814	79.4	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	40	3.9		
	9 Refused/No Answer	141	13.7		
	System	30	3.0		
	Total	212	20.6		
Total		1026	100.0		

hispanic Hispanic origin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	18	1.7	1.8	1.8
	2 No	965	94.0	98.2	100.0
	Total	983	95.8	100.0	
Missing	8 Don't know	5	.5		
	9 Refused	6	.6		
	System	33	3.2		
	Total	43	4.2		
Total		1026	100.0		

race Race

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 African American/Black	296	28.9	30.3	30.3
	2 Asian or Pacific Islander	2	.2	.2	30.5
	3 White	647	63.0	66.2	96.7
	4 American Indian/Native American/Alaskan Native	11	1.1	1.2	97.9
	5 Multi-racial	11	1.1	1.2	99.0
	6 Other	5	.4	.5	99.5
	7 hispanic only	5	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	977	95.2	100.0	
Missing	9 Refused/No answer	16	1.6		
	System	33	3.2		
	Total	49	4.8		
Total		1026	100.0		

**Appendix E:
Open Ends**

**Danville Social Capital Survey
Responses to Open Ended Questions**

Q_ACTIONS: I care about what others in my community think of my actions.

I seldom see my neighbors. We are somewhat isolated and busy with work.

Q_ADVOCATE: In the last two years, have you worked with others to try and solve a problem at the state or national level?

Advocacy by phone calls and letter writing.

I have, but in connection with my job.

No, but I intend to. My son was burned in a science experiment at school. School board refused to pay for clothing that was burned and medical bills. They are covered under sovereignty of immunity law. We had told them we were not interested in a lawsuit, but we thought the immediate bills should have been covered. I plan to write the senator.

Q_AFFECTED: Has the recent economic downturn directly affected your household either positively or negatively?

It hasn't affected me financially but it does look like our household bills have gone up a little.

Not particularly, but it would have had I not be forced to retire due to disability. My company shut down so I would have lost my job.

Q_APPTCALL: In the last 12 months, did you call a doctor's office in the Danville region for an appointment? IF NECESSARY: The "Danville region" includes Caswell and Pittsylvania counties.

All of my doctors are in the Burlington area which is about the same distance from Danville.

Campbell County.

Go to a doctor in Carolina.

Hear that it isn't the easiest thing to do.

This includes dentist.

Veteran's medical hospital in Durham - VA Medical Center.

Q_AREA: How would you describe the area in which you live?

On the edge of the city.

Q_CAMPAIGN: In the last two years, have you participated in a political campaign? IV: CONTRIBUTING MONEY COUNTS AS PARTICIPATION.

Not other than putting up a sign.
Republican national convention.

Q_CELLCOMP: You mentioned before that you have a landline telephone at home as well as a cell phone. Thinking about all the telephone calls that you and other members of your household make and receive, would you say that...

Cell doesn't pick up signal at home well.
Cell phone reception did not used to be good, is improving.
Does not have a landline. It is Vontage over the computer and she uses that most of the time instead of the cell phone.
Does not have cell phone.

Q_CHAL: What do you think are the biggest challenges that children and youth face in the Danville region?

14% unemployment and no one is hiring.
A lot of crime here right now.
A low priority within the family on higher education.
A rising crime rate; generally and robbery.
Academic and white collar jobs.
After high school job opportunities.
Alcohol and tobacco.
Alcohol, street crime and poverty.
Alcohol.
Area is racist which affects schools, community living.
Bad neighborhoods.
Being properly prepared for the job market.
Being trained for jobs.
Better educational opportunities.
Boredom.
Bullied at school.
Bullying in the schools.
Can't afford college. Violence in the city.
Closed-minded parents. Have only lived here. Don't think kids need to better themselves.
College tuition, finishing school.
Crime and education and there is nothing for them to do like youth activities.
Crime is a problem.
Crime issues
Crime rate.
Crime rate's going up.
Crime.
Crime.

Crime.
Crime.
Crime.
Culture, low income area, school system.
Danville is a rough place to bring up kids. Oppression and the depressed economy know no boundaries.
Discipline.
Discrimination.
Drinking. Just alcohol.
Due to bid government decisions in the past.
Each other as in school bullies. Criticism of and competition with each other to avoid becoming the target of others.
Economy affects them more than we think, abuse; and also they have to think about more complex world than we did. Have lots of choices.
Education
Education and lack of resources generally. Schools are struggling and there are not a lot of outlets for children whether it be things like extracurricular activities and even playgrounds.
Education is not what it should in local colleges as well as high school. General poverty and high fuel prices compound the problem of the lack of jobs because people have to travel or commute distances to find employment.
Education, culture and demographics.
Education.
Education.
Education.
Education.
Educational system is not challenging or rigorous.
Face crime here.
Finances. Peer pressure.
Funds to be able to further their education.
General crime.
General lack of health provision.
Getting out of the city of Danville.
Getting the help that they need.
Guns and slums, also.
Hard economic times.
Hate crimes and discrimination.
Health care.
Higher education costs. Average costs are going up.
Homelessness for children.
Homework and what they expect in school are too much compared to what we had to do.
How to get out of Dodge.
I am disappointed in school system. No activity for youth. No jobs.
I think the parents should take children to worship services.
Illegal activities because there is nothing to do.
Inconsistent adults.
Isolated atmosphere. No opportunities to move on unless family is well known.
Job security.
Lack of cultural opportunities.

Lack of cultural variety.
Lack of education.
Lack of higher education facilities.
Lack of job diversity.
Lack of motivation to succeed. Lack of examples of success.
Lack of opportunities for learning about what it is they need because they are so isolated. They don't realize what types of avenues they can take. They have to stop being brain-washed by the people in the community.
Lack of opportunity for the future, career path, professional opportunity.
Lack of special incentives for students in course offerings.
Lots of peer pressure. Students need guidance to put them in the right direction.
Low emphasis on education.
More lawful enforcement is needed and should be more visible in order to lessen crime in the region.
More positive environment, better role models.
Most problems facing youth stem from drugs.
My children are a minority in this school region, a lot of learning-disabled children hold others back.
Need age-appropriate activities.
Neglect.
No educational opportunities in the area after high school.
No jobs for their parents who support them.
No opportunities.
No rigorous education opportunities.
Not a lot going on for young kids.
Not being engaged in positive activities which they find meaningful or rewarding.
Not enough cultural things for them to do.
Not enough educated people and racism.
Not enough extra curricular activities that aren't structured like gyms. There are a lot through the school but once they get older there is very little for them to do besides cruise around and get in trouble.
Not enough gyms, enough to do. You can only go to the mall so many times.
Not having enough money to go to college.
Nothing to do.
Only jobs are retail or very specialized jobs.
Opportunities for just about everything.
Opportunities.
Opportunity.
Parents in the region are not involved in their children's lives, schools, morals and overall parenting.
Peer pressure
Peer pressure has a lot to do with how youth discipline themselves in this day and time.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.

Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressure.
Peer pressures.
Positive role models.
Poverty and less variety of jobs than big city.
Poverty.
Prejudice.
Pressure, abuse and neglect.
Qualifying for getting in a good college or getting a job. Challenge is also receiving a quality education.
Quality education.
Quality of health care here in the hospital in Danville.
Race issues, not much here, no activities for them, not much to do outside of school.
Race problems, poverty.
Racial issues, specifically discrimination. Some of the colored children are pretty wild.
Racism.
Religion, getting children involved in church.
Safety.
Schools not educating children enough.
Schools should allow scout programs to recruit in school to spread character education and foundations should provide money for such programs. Community doesn't see the value of such programs.
Sexuality and promiscuity.
Single parent home, no opportunities to excel.
So much crime.
Social and race challenges.
SOL testing is the only testing they go by.
Staying out of trouble, things like carrying guns. It is just like any major city around here even though it is small.
Stealing, because of the economy.
That our school systems are behind compared to other regions in the state in regards to technology and such.
The ability to achieve their goals educational or otherwise.
The amount of education.
The economic situation affects them more than we think.
The economic situation.
The economy.
There isn't a safe place for the children to go to.
They're running around at night cussing and drinking and smoking. The convenience stores here are letting them buy it.
Too much crime and inadequate law enforcement.
Too much sexual activity.
Transportation.

Trying to 'fit in'.
Trying to stay focused.
TV is not good for them because they think they can do what they see on TV and that is not reality.
Very high number of kids who go on to the military to bridge a gap - that is a problem.
Violence - young men committing crimes.
Violence and peer pressure.
Violence throughout Danville.
Violence, including guns.
Violence.
Violence.
We need more higher education. Local community college programs here are limited.
Young people getting guns.

Q_ CHILDRN: How would you rate the Danville region as a place to raise children?

Varies.
In the whole region - Danville is not good any more (poor) but Caswell and Pittsylvania are.
Low crime, not many drugs.
Worse in Danville.
Because of schools.
County good, city not good.
I don't know anything about Danville. I don't even know how to get there.
Very different in the different regions. Danville is poor and that's where my experience is.

Q_ CHURCH: In the last 12 months, have you been involved in any activities related to religious, spiritual, or church-sponsored groups [such as a homeless shelter, food bank, church committee, choir, or Bible study group]?

Donated to food bank.
I support them financially.

Q_ CITYVOTE: How often do you vote in Danville OR Danville elections?

Mostly just presidential elections; travels a lot.
Not in local, only in presidential.
Not registered to vote.
Not registered.
Pittsylvania County.
Previously voted sometimes - is now ineligible.
Registered in SC.
She never voted.

Q_CLOSEREL: Do you have any close relatives who live within walking distance of your home?

A half-hour walk.
Wife's relatives
Yes, the same previously counted person but she wouldn't walk because she's 86 years old.

Q_COMMON: I feel I have a lot in common with the people who live in this community.

Feel very isolated. Feel like it's the 1950's. You cannot have economic growth without cultural growth and the leaders do not support cultural change. Need to loosen the strangle they have on the community like fundamentalist ideals, etc.
There is a mixed community. I am retired and identify with those that she lives with but not so much with the younger families.

Q_COMMUTE: On a typical day, about how long does it take you to get to work?

Commute to Danville 17, to Greensboro, 30.
Contractor, anywhere from five minutes to two hours.
I am a merchandiser and go to different stores.
I walk.
It depends on where I'm going.
Trucking company. I am on the road in different states. Come home on weekend.
Typically I take the kids to three different schools on the way to work which takes over an hour. But direct drive from home to work only minutes.
Work at home.
Work in home - a barber.
Work out of home.

Q_COMPARE: How would you rate Danville as a place to live compared to other counties or cities where you have lived?

Came from Charleston. I have lived in Lynchburg. Danville is so hurt by economics. Everyone here is so negative. I don't feel as negative about it. Of course I came with a job. We are trying to build the economy.
Going down due to industrial park.
It is conservative. Don't do much.
The pay scale's not that good.

Q_DAYS SAFE: How safe do you feel in your neighborhood during the day?

Got robbed in front yard last year.
Have been broken into once already.
Next door neighbor had break-in in daylight.

Q_EDUC: What is the highest level of education you completed?

Didn't finish 9th.
Fourth grade.
Masters next month.
Plus some business courses.
Plus some classes offered by the state.
Some college and professional school.
Still in school.
Two years of college .A cosmetology certificate.

Q_EMPLOY: Next, I would like to ask a few questions about work. Are you currently...

Also a full-time student.
Declined to answer.
Doing private homecare.
I had to quit my job to care for my mother who has Alzheimer's.
On maternity leave.
Only works sometimes because he is a construction worker.
Partial work. Work a few weeks at a time.
Retired but gets disability payments.
Retired from military, but currently unemployed in civilian sector.
Scheduled part time but I usually work full time.
Seasonal work.
Seasonal. Work 6-7 days when I work.
Self employed
Self employed.
Self-employed as a farmer.
Self-employed.
Volunteer administration. Assistant at church for 11 years.

Q_FEELPART: How important is it to you to feel a part of the community?

But I feel isolated because I live in an isolated place. I have no vehicle and my age. I have a disabled daughter who lives with me and we provide for each other as caretakers.
--

Q_FIVEYEAR: Would you like to be living in this same community five years from now?

If a better opportunity comes I wouldn't, but if not it is ok. I'm around family.
If it got better economically.
It depends. If I have children, I would want to stay here.

Q_FUTUREB:

Afraid it may drop because of unemployment and increase in vandalism.
Considering the economy neither up nor down.
Due to lack of funding for further education.
Hoping for a five.
Live in Danville.
Property taxes going up.

Q_GETAPPT: How easy was it to get an appointment when you needed it?

Because it was my regular doctor.
Did not make an appointment.
Generally it is somewhat easy, but if it is an emergency it is difficult. I
Make it while I am there, since I have to go twice a year.
Needed a referral so had to go to the clinic.
You get into the office but do not see the doctor - you see the Physician Assistant.

Q_GROUPS: I'm going to read a list of types of organizations and for each one I'd like to know if you have been a member of any such group during the last twelve months.

Alumni group.
American Legion and BFW.
At the church, senior club at church.
City Council.
Disabled American Veterans and American Legions.
Go every Sunday but not officially inducted as member.
I am a public notary, would that fit into any of the groups.
I used to volunteer work at the VA hospital but not since I took ill.
I work in a nursing home.
In the process of being apart of Project Smile.
Neighborhood watch.
Not a member but very involved with it because of friends who are members.
Not sure if MS society would count and multiple sclerosis.
Parish nurse.
Red Hat Organization.
Sometimes I contribute money to them.
The Red Hatters.
Trade or business associations: Business Women's Club, Salvation Army and a little involved with Alzheimer's group.
We home school.

Q_HEALTH: In general would you say your health is . . .

Blood pressure is good and no heart attacks or cancer. Those types of things are good but I have things that cause pain to the point where I'm not able to work and that makes it hard on me but I think of health as being other things and these things make it hard for me to get around.

Q_HOURSVOL: About how many hours per month, on average, do you spend volunteering for organizations?

About six hours a month on advocacy work.

Q_HOURWORK: About how many hours do you work in the average week? Count everything, including extra jobs or paid work you do at home.

When working.
Work four days out of the week on the road as a truck driver.

Q_HOWLONG: How long have you lived at your current address?

Previously lived at home for 32 years but drug problems got so bad I had to move.

Q_IMPACT: Overall, how often do you think people like you have an impact in making Danville a better place to live?

Have little trust in politicians.
Live in Pittsylvania.
People who are not from Danville are not welcomed. Change is not welcomed by people who live in the community and are closed-minded.
Retired persons and those that are sick like me can't do much so I don't think I have much of an impact.
They do what they want to. They don't listen to the people.
This place is run by cliques and elites.
Usually because it's controlled by people like the Foundation.

Q_IMPLIVE: It is very important to me to live in this particular area.

I could live in another area.
This town - strongly agree. Area in the United States - strongly disagree

Q_IMPOR: I am going to read you a list of items concerning children and youth. After I read each one, please tell me how important you think it is for your community to devote resources to it.

Access should not be based on income level. Any child whose parents pay taxes should be able to attend preschool. People who are too lazy to get out and work shouldn't be allowed to get a hand out. They're abusing the programs.
Daughter home-schools three adopted kids. One is special needs and two are crack positive. Her taxes go to the schools. She could use some help.
Depends on what you define as low-income.
Have to define disadvantaged before I can answer. Important for the truly disadvantaged but not 100 for other 'disadvantaged'.
I think that some disadvantaged families are often in that state because of the parent's drug or alcohol abuse.
I would be wondering whether they were conservative educational programs. The conservative education, such as abstinence, is more needed; not more sex education.
Important depends, some work hard and some don't deserve it.
It's not up to the community. It should come from Federal and state taxes and from the Lottery that they said that's where it was going to go for.
My son was denied entry into Head Start because our income was too low and then too high to be eligible. So, it's good that they now have it in the public schools.
Think that they are getting the wrong education because they are teaching with computers and everyone cannot run computers. Need to teach them how to do skills because they don't need computers.
Unsure we can afford it.
Very important though misused a lot.
We have so many people in need but it is a fact that some bring these problems on themselves. I see poverty-stricken people playing the lottery. Some of them expect the state to fund everything. Not everyone, of course.
We have that with free clinic.

Q_JOBURED: Other than a high school diploma, was a specific degree or certification required for your current position?

A cosmetology license.
Depends on when you got started. When I started it was not required but now I believe it is.
Has a PH.D.
Is a mechanic. Now others do need to be certified, but I am not because I have been in the field for 20 years.

Q_JOBLOCAT:

A job located in Gilford, County, Greensboro, NC.
All over the state.
Altavista
Altavista, located in Campbell County.
Altavista, VA.

Altavista, VA.
Altavista, VA.
Altavista.
Altavista.
Altavista.
Backyard.
Bedford County.
Blairs.
Both city of Danville and Pittsylvania County; self-employed.
Burlington
Burlington.
Campbell County.
Campbell County.
Campbell County.
Campbell County.
Campbell County.
Campbell County.
Campbell county.
Chapel Hill, NC.
Chatham, VA.
Chatham.
Chatham.
City of Burlington, NC, within Alamance County.
Company in Plano, TX. E-mail me to go to all stores.
Durham, NC.
Eden, NC.
Eden, NC.
Eden, Rockingham County, NC.
Everywhere.
Falls Church VA. A grad student in Arlington.
Florida to Alexander, VA.
Forest Virginia.
Forest.
Forest.
Franklin Co-Smith Mountain Lake.
Franklin County
Full time job is in Danville and part time job is in Pittsylvania.
George Mason University.
Gilford County, NC.
Greensboro NC.
Greensboro, NC.
Greensboro, NC.
Greensboro, NC.
Gretna.
Guilford County, NC.
Halifax County.
Halifax.
Haw River - Alamance County.
Henry County, VA.

Henry County.
Home.
Home.
I go different places; janitorial service.
Job located in Blairs, VA.
Job located in Franklin County.
Lynchburg.
Lynchburg.
Lynchburg.
Lynchburgh.
MAartinsville, VA.
Martinsville
Martinsville City, VA.
Martinsville, Henry County, VA.
Martinsville, Henry County.
Martinsville.
Martinsville.
Martinsville.
Martinsville.
Mebane County.
Moorisville.
North Carolina.
North Carolina.
North Carolina.
Office in Martinsville but I run from Pittsylvania to upstate New York.
One in Danville, one in Greensboro.
One is in Canville; other in Pittsylvania.
Out of my car - go all the way to Martinsville and Altavista.
Person County, NC.
Person County.
Ringgold.
Roanoke County.
Rockingham County, NC.
Rockingham County, NC.
Rockingham County.
Rockingham County.
Rockingham County.
Rockingham, NC.
Rockingham, NC.
Roxboro NC.
Rustburg, Campbell County.
Self-employed all over the area.
Self-employed, works out of my house.
Some in Pittsylvania and Caswell.
South Boston.
South Boston.
The office is in Smith Mountain Dam, Pittsylvania but the work, safety work for American Hydro Electric Power is in five states: VA, WV, OH, IN and MI.
Timberlake, NC.

Truck driver long distance throughout the country. Headquartered in Eden, NC.
Varies from VA to NC
Work at home but also out in the field a lot throughout VA.
Yanceyville, NC.

Q_MOVEAWAY: Everyone hopes for a good life for their children. When a child from the Danville region is ready to leave home, do you think it would be better for them to stay in the Danville region or move to some other area to live?

According to the way they act. If they're good it would be all right to stay. With children now, you can't tell them anything.
Around here there are not many choices right now. It will probably not change. Young have to leave to get jobs and education.
At the present time they need to look for somewhere else to live because of the job situation.
Because of job market.
Better to move on now because of the job situation but thinks it is a good area in which to stay.
Bo out of Danville but stay in the Piedmont area.
Depends on career choice.
Depends on how well the child has done in school and what the child wants for the rest of his life. Must move for higher income jobs.
Depends on if the jobs are in the Danville region. Richmond is where most of the jobs are.
Depends on if they are in a field that is needed here, like my daughter is in the medical field.
Depends on if they can get job and what their field is.
Depends on if they want to make money and work for a corporation or if they want to enjoy a good family environment. For former; move. For latter; they could stay.
Depends on job opportunities.
Depends on the career of choice.
Depends on the child and what he or she wants to do. Some do better here and a living can be made here, others need to go elsewhere.
Depends on the child.
Depends on the economy of the time and what jobs are available.
Depends on the education level and money, but it is a good place.
Depends on the job they need. Most would love to stay but it is impossible.
Depends on the person.
Depends on their career choice.
Depends on their circumstances and what they expect to accomplish.
Depends on their profession.
Depends on what career they want.
Depends on what jobs are available and what their career is.
Depends on what jobs are available.
Depends on what kind of life they want to live.
Depends on what the child wants to do.
Depends on what they are looking for. Not a lot of technology.
Depends on what they are pursuing.

Depends on what they want
Depends on what they want personally.
Depends on what they want to do, if you wanted to be a geologist you couldn't make a living here. Farming used to be good here, but now you can't make a living here. You need to get a second job to support.
Depends on what they want to do.
Depends on what they want to do.
Depends on what they want to do.
Depends on what they want.
Depends on what they're pursuing.
Depends on what type of job their looking for.
Depends on what you're trying to do.
Depends on whether they can find a job here.
Depends upon employment opportunities.
Depends upon the child.
Depends. May need to go to larger city for better pay.
Economy.
Everything in Danville is just about gone so you'd have to go out of town to get a good job.
For employment.
For well-paid career leave but for low tech stay and stay with family connections.
Have to leave for a good job.
I think they should go to college in Virginia.
I'd love to say stay here but I really don't know.
If they are going away to school or get a good job.
If they want a country life or a city life. With more to do they need to move.
If they're planning on improving themselves, they'll need to leave to do so because the economy is not that good here. There are no good jobs in this area.
It all depends on the jobs. There are no good jobs here. They may have to go for that.
It all depends on what job they're looking for because jobs are kind of scarce around here; plants are closing down.
It all depends on what they want to do as a career because there's not much in the way of jobs in this area.
It depends on what kind of field they want to do.
It depends on whatever job opportunity is available. If there is a job here, he should stay. If not, he should go where he can find adequate employment.
It depends on where they would go to live outside the Danville region.
It depends upon the career path that the student has chosen.
It depends upon what their goals are.
It has nothing in the economy to offer, except medical and stuff like that.
It is optional dependent on the person.
It will depend on what the child's future plans are.
It would be better for the region if we could find some way to make it worthwhile for them to stay, but for them individually probably better for them to go pursue opportunities elsewhere.
It would be up to them.
It would depend on the type of job or career they seek.
It would depend on what they were trained for or if they could make a decent living for themselves.

It'll depend on whether there are job and other opportunities available to them in the region.
It's a personal thing. People have to decide for themselves.
Jobs for college grads are not here.
Move somewhere and then come back. You need to know what the rest of the world is like first.
Need to leave a little while. The grass is always greener. Then come back and raise their kids.
Need to leave to go to school and then come back.
No jobs.
No jobs.
Not always possible.
Not if they have college education.
Not my decision.
On individual goals. But expect for the job market and because there are so many uneducated people in Danville who can't fill the new high-up jobs. The reason we have the highest unemployment rate in Virginia, but other than that a great place.
On person and their goals.
On the job market.
On the job. Not a bad place to live.
On the type of work they want to do.
On what kind of work they want. Stay in the area if possible.
On what they are doing.
On what they are interested in doing and what job opportunities they are looking for.
On what they most want to do.
On what they want to do with their life. I hope they'd stay.
Only stay in region if education or medicine. Otherwise they should leave.
Other things to consider.
Plants are shutting down - don't know.
Right now is not a good time for people to stay because there are no jobs available, but I would like that to improve so the young people could have the opportunities to stay here instead of leaving.
Right now it is better to go someplace else. There is very little opportunity right now.
Right now there are no jobs, but it may not always be that way. It is the same as everywhere else. It is a good place to live. Some kids want to leave home right after high school and then when they get away they want to come back, so I think it's that good.
So many employers have closed down.
Sometimes there are no opportunities here.
That depends on what they're going to do. If the jobs are here that they've trained for then they're better to stay. If not than to move away. That depends on the individual.
There is not much opportunity because of jobs.
They might not be prepared to live in another area, while staying in Danville will not provide jobs.
They need to leave because the economy is pushing them out.
Up to the child.
Up to them. My son and granddaughter both said they would not come back.
We have 13% unemployment, but all communities are having trouble.
What their skills are.

What they are going to school for is furthering education.
What they prefer to do in life. Some jobs are absent.
What they wish to gain.
Whatever they decide.
When the job market was better it was ok for them to stay here but now I'm not so sure.
With the economy the way it is right now, it's hard to answer.
With the economy the way it is, they have to move. No jobs in Martinsville and Danville.
You stayed, one left, both ok.

Q_NEGATIVE: How has the recent economic downturn affected you negatively?

A lot of people, dependents and relatives, need help.
Affected my trucking business.
Be more careful about spending money.
Because the money's not flowing.
Both household members stand the possibility of job loss by the end of this year.
Business has gone down and many businesses in the community have closed down due to the economy. There are many houses on my block for sale but sales are down due to the economy.
Caused me to retire.
Cost of housing repairs.
Credit card debt getting higher.
Cut hours.
Cutbacks at work.
Danville Regional Foundation was formed out of the sale of the property that they owned. It was sold by five board members to a profit organization behind the community's back. We didn't know until the sales went down. Also people that I care about have lost their jobs.
Decrease in work hours.
Decreased working hours.
Disabled and it took three years to get my disability.
Don't travel as much or participate with the neighbors as much.
Electricity is higher, things slowing down at job.
Family members lost jobs.
Fear of losing job.
Financially, mentally, and physically.
Fixed income and everything dealing with the upkeep of the home has gone up; light bills, electricity, etc.
Fixed income, disability.
Gas prices.
Removed savings through investment income.
General mixture because of lack of income.
Goodyear has cut back on my husband's work time and was changed to a different shift.
Had to change job shifts.
Had to sell my home in Roanoke because I couldn't afford it. Had to pay for in-laws' medical care.
Hard to buy things. Insurance company is changing its mind about what medications to pay for.

Harder financially.
Harder to do business. I'm in sales. People have less money to buy.
Has to be very careful on how money is spent. Can't do extra things.
Having to do more to make money (time wise) and you are not able to do as much with your money now.
Having to support a brother and sister who lost their jobs..
Health has gotten worse. One one person is making money in the household of four.
Helping out family or friends financially. Daughter had cancer and job being liquidated.
Higher property taxes.
Higher taxes.
Husband laid off for a year.
Husband laid off one month ago.
Husband laid off.
Husband was made to go on 'short hours'.
I live alone and have to depend on my daughter for help. I'm 78.
I work on straight commission.
If the price of gas goes back up.
I'm a private school teacher and I may lose my job or suffer reduced income as a result, but I won't know till June.
I'm a realtor and the market for housing has affected my income.
I'm on a fixed income. So relative to higher costs there is a loss of income power.
Increase in gas. More expensive to purchase things.
Job went from five days to two.
Loss in my investment.
Loss of clients or business due to downturn.
loss of hours.
Loss of social life. Emotional and mental stress.
Lost so much on the stock market and won't get a raise next year. I hope I'll have a job.
Might lose job.
More careful of spending habits.
More stress.
My family lives a long distance from me and the cost of gas makes it difficult for us to travel to visit one another.
My husband's been out of work.
My mom is in the hospital a lot, so our medical bills are way up there. Also, I smoke, and cigarette prices keep going up.
Need a new car.
Never had a lot of economic opportunities.
No help available for us as senior citizens.
No, extra income with part time sitter work.
Nothing left in the town. Have to drive further for any businesses.
On disability.
Overall monetary shortness.
Own a small construction company. Less work.
Pittsylvania school system has cut back on what they offer the kids. Also increase in need to give to people.
Property taxes.
Quality of life has gone down.
Respondent says downtime at work.

Savings plans, 401K, investments.
Self employed in real estate so we've lost more of our industry work thanks to the local politicians. All our manufacturing jobs are gone and now bringing in high tech companies that require fewer workers. All this in the name of progress is making Danville a ghost town. My income has gone down 3/4s.
Shorter work hours and week going to four day week
Six grandchildren in college and want to help them more.
Slower rate of production.
Stock market, lost money in that.
Stock market.
Taxes.
Tent is increasing next month and can't afford it.
That others have lost their jobs affects me.
The city taxes are higher.
The downturn has caused the family to be a little more conservative.
The economic downturn has caused me to downsize and make adjustments in my lifestyle.
Things are not how they used to be.
Things are slow at my job.
Tractor trailer driver and work is really slow now.
Two children are away at college and they will not return to the region because of the economic down-turn.
Unable to get real estate loan approvals.
We buy generics, turn off lights. Wife is working every other week now.
Will lose job in December 2009.
Worry about banking system and life insurance - will it be there?
Worry about my job.
Worrying about job losses.

Q_NEIGHBOR: About how many neighbors do you know on a first-name basis?

Have lots of relatives who have homes around me. Otherwise pretty isolated.
Lives across street from cemetery. Few nearby houses are currently empty.
Used to know them all, but many have moved on.
You have to drive to get to them but one or two.

Q_NITESAFE: How safe do you feel in your neighborhood during the night?

Broke into a couple of years ago.
Home invasions and people roaming around at night which we never had before.
Lock automatically at night for neighborhood.
She only feels safe because she has a home security system.
Very safe as long as I have my pistol.

Q_OFFICER: In the past 12 months, have you served as an officer or served on a committee of any local club or organization?

Aneurysm preventing participation.
At church.

Q_OWNSHOME: Do you own your home, or are you renting your place of residence?

Actually owned by his wife.
Gave house to daughter and pays no bills.
He is a preacher, church pays for phone.
Home in another person's name.
Is renting to own will own it at the end of the year.
It is great grandmothers' house.
Just let me live here.
Leasing.
Live in parents home.
Live where housing is provided as part of compensation.
Live with mom and dad.
Live with parents.
Live with parents.
Live with parents.
Live with parents.
Living with someone else.
Living with someone.
Mortgage.
My son owns the home in which I live. I have life rights.
Neither rents nor owns. Lost their house.
Parent's home and it is paid for.
Rather not say.
Rent to own.
Share the residence with my mother who is the owner.

Q_PRESENT: In the last 12 months, have you made a public presentation?

Was on TV twice a month when on city council a year ago.
--

Q_PROBLEM: In the last two years, have you worked with your neighbors to solve a neighborhood or community problem?

In SC.
No because I'm new to this neighborhood but the one I moved from I was very involved. I'm thinking about getting involved because our highways are not that good.
No problems here.
No problems.

No problems.
Not within in the last two years, but not recently in the last two years. In the past there were neighborhood watches, etc.

Q_PROTEST: In the last two years, have you participated in a demonstration, protest or boycott?

Only in writing and phone calls.

Q_PSCOL: Over the past five years, do you think the public schools in Danville have gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed the same in providing skills needed for pursuing a four-year college degree?

I am a retired educator.
Pittsylvania.
The SOL's have resulted in our teaching to the tests instead of giving these kids what they really need.
There are one or two schools that are qualified for providing skills needed for pursuing a four year degree, but not all in the area are qualified.
They are concentrating on SOLs. The kids are not learning anything and they are being stressed.

Q_PSJOB: Over the past five years, do you think the public schools in Danville have gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed the same in providing skills that will be useful in obtaining a job?

They are not giving children the jobs that need or the skills to obtain those jobs.
Uncertain about what they have really done vs. what they have talked about doing. There are lots of things that need to be done.

Q_PSSAT: Over the past five years, do you think the public schools in Danville gotten better, worse, or stayed the same?

Don't know anything about the schools because I do not have kids, however I knows that they get a lot of money so they should have a great system.
High school worse; grade school better.
I have lived here for over 20 years!
I think the teachers have gotten better but the students have gotten worse. So it evens out.
I would guess.
Pittsylvania.
Think it is still good but doesn't know anyone in school in the city of Danville.

Q_PUBMEET: How often in the past twelve months have you attended any public meeting in which there was a discussion of community or school affairs?

Disabled.
I follow the city council meetings on the TV and keep in touch with my council members.
Never in the last 12 months, but a few times in previous years
None in Pitts.
Watch them on Cable channel, city council, etc.
We haven't had any that I know of but I try to keep up on them.

Q_QUALITY: Where on a scale would you rate Danville as a place to live?

A good retirement area but not if you have to work or for young people.
Because of unemployment.
My area.
My community.
My part.
Where I live.
Where I live.

Q_RCOMM: Before I say good-bye, are there any other comments you'd like to make?

83 years old and still in great shape but I used to be a member and involved in lots of things - just finished a course in cake decoration. Volunteered for Obama campaign.
About cell phones - we live in a "hole" so I would like to use it more where you can't get service.
About the Foundation: the Foundation started off as a non-profit. I think now that no one does the jobs they are suppose to do and no one there now uphold the qualities that it used to. The people of Danville are upset because they donated money and now 'crooks' came in are not doing right by it. This is because they sold the hospital and transferred the money to the foundation. After this happened then the services got poor at the hospital.
After school programs for students who need assistance, not based on who can pay, to improve there job and academic success and general job training for skills needed in Roanoke or Lynchburg if not here are my suggestions.
Almost all my incoming calls are on the landline, but I got a good deal on my cell phone service and I make all my outgoing calls on it.
Another university or university research center.
As you get older, it is hard to know what's happening in the schools. Also, I'm less involved in clubs without children.
At this point, like many others, I'm totally dissatisfied with LifePoint Hospital and I would go to Duke or Reedsville before I went to LifePoint again. Their facilities and services are deficient, their staff is inadequate and the right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing. They ignored a red list of antibiotics to which I'm allergic and put one in my IV. So, like many others I have totally had enough of them.
Being born and raised here it is sad to see things as they are. The mall is on verge of bankruptcy. Everything is going out of business. You see a shopping center and there is

only one store. We need more to do. I was in VA beach for a conference and the difference was so huge. We need a change in the economy and growth.
Better hospital staffing. Quality control of conditions. Very bad experience with husband dying at Danville Hospital due to poor care. Recreation for young people to do at night to keep them out of trouble.
Can the Danville Regional Foundation do anything to make the VA Department of Education come up with a better system than the SOL testing system? It makes highly qualified teachers stop teaching kids life or educational skills and forces them to only teach skills to pass the SOL system itself. It's a situation where the schools themselves are receiving a grade and it becomes less about the students' grades. I took my kids out of public school and into private school because of this.
Caswell is Rural - when it snows and ices there is limited road clearing.
Community is not equipped for what the children need for the future. no matter how much you try to get community leaders together about the situation, they get nowhere. The crime rate in Danville region is very high. People break in, or people go onto others people's property. They have gangs in the city of Danville and crime has risen in last six months. Not a good place to raise children.
Concerned about crime increase and am afraid that particularly white students don't feel safe.
Create jobs provide fuel subsidies for elderly more help for young to gather after school in controlled interaction for community good.
Crime rate is terrible and it is getting worse. People come in and steal merchandise and you have seen person peeping in window. Crime in the country part of Danville is pretty bad but it is worse in the city of Danville.
Danville has a high rate of autistic students. Opportunities for disabled kids are lacking. The community should concentrate on the disabled. There should be opportunities available for the disabled, specifically autistic and ADHD. Forget socio-economical issues. Low income is a choice, disability is not.
Danville has the worst healthcare of any place that I know of. I would rather go 35 miles down the road instead of going to the hospital in this area.
Danville is a community in transition. It was agricultural, textiles and tobacco and now we're developing light industry and industrial park but those would be twenty years down the road to mature. We've got high speed internet. We've got industrial parks but we need industries to invest in the region or else we're going to die on the vine.
Danville is a good place to live. We've just lost some industry like other places.
Daughter. They had to leave and go to Halifax hospital to have her seen and the whole trip took only two hours where it would have been four. They were told at the ER here before they could be seen.
Distinction between county and city. County schools are better. County safer than the city. Rate of pay different in the city - higher paying jobs in the city.
Doesn't think the schools are particularly bad, but they are working on limited resources. Too many programs have been cut due to financial reasons.
Don't like the new regional hospital - don't have enough help there. After sold, it went downhill.
Don't like the new regional hospital - don't have enough help there. After sold, it went downhill. When have to go now - I have to go with your doctor though. And they need to clean it up.
Elected school board has made a huge improvement in the school system.
Even though I am disabled and all, I am trying to make an impact on my neighborhood. Trying to show them that in spite of my disability I can maintain my home.

Feel like the hospital is in trouble and needs help.
Find surveys difficult to answer.
Get rid of Congress, try to get our jobs back in the US and try to get ourselves out of debt. How are people going to pay taxes and spend money when no one is working? Start taking care of us and not other countries.
Great job especially in the voluntary Fire department. Low income support for health projects.
Health care alternative programs for special needs children.
Health care is hit-or-miss. It depends on the problem. Sometimes just going in everyday is a real trial and if you need to go to the hospital it is hard. Lots of difficulties in referrals being required and paperwork. Too many hoops to go through to get reasonable care and not people-friendly or client-based. Clinics not concerned with convenience for patients. Education services are okay.
Hopes that the economy will pick up because within the past five years, they have loss their jobs and are now having to work two jobs just to get by.
Hospital health care is in need of renovation, possibly new management. Speaking of Danville Regional Hospital, they need new ownership. The general attitude of the public - they have lost the faith in the administration and even doctors that we see now are no longer practicing at the hospital. You have to go 45 minutes outside the area to Lynchburg or Chapel Hill for care. That is the most disturbing part of the whole community.
I am a full-time student and will graduate in June. I said 'unemployed' on the employment question and couldn't go back to change the response to the correct one, 'student'.
I am a retired teacher.
I am retired and now working, for pay, for my church.
I am very involved in church in the community, and that is how I have met a lot of my friends.
I am working with a group trying to form a textile museum. I am conservative and not a joiner.
I appreciate the Foundation taking the time to do this. It is a great idea for our community. It is a very positive thing.
I don't know what they paid you to do this survey, but sometimes we need these things.
I feel that community and country's lack of respect for God and farmers has lead all to this point. Would like to see more support from local area for farmers and other agricultural projects.
I go to a doctor in Martinsville.
I have a choice of where I live and I like this place.
I hope I haven't delayed you in any way - I just couldn't answer some of your questions. I'm sorry.
I just hope this is a true call.
I just wonder how this is going to help the foundation.
I know the Regional Foundation so I thought I should probably respond.
I left for only two years. It was good to get a way but good to come home. I hope to live here the rest of my life.
I like living in this community but they need to do something about jobs. The new generations are going to want to move away from the community. They need to concentrate on jobs.
I like where I live a whole lot. It's a nice place to live.
I love the community, my job is not far away and the community is upstanding. It is a great place to live.

<p>I think Danville has an outstanding recreation department. They have a very active senior citizens group, a nice building and pages and pages and pages of things for little children, middle children, and teenagers to do. If you said there was nothing to do in Danville you would be a nitwit. Hospital is a big local issue. I think it is coming back up again. I hear more people happy than unhappy with it.</p>
<p>I think Danville is and has been a good community to live in, but because of unemployment and crime the community has suffered in recent years.</p>
<p>I think Danville is as good as any and I think the commonwealth's attorney we have is great - <i>[name deleted]</i> - he is fair to everyone and keeps crime under control.</p>
<p>I think our biggest problem is prosperity, more prosperity to hire people. It is a higher class of people that our expenses are based on for taxes or health insurance when a lot of people are living on low incomes or in poverty that are not getting help of any kind and are struggling to pay their medical bills, other bills, and taxes on their small homes. There are so many people living on 10 thousand dollars or less or on social security. People like me.</p>
<p>I think people should be made more aware of people like me with physical and mental problems and more awareness should be made of bi-polar problems. There are not enough places for people to get help. People need to know it is a disease and not that people are crazy. More awareness might result in more resources for people who need the help.</p>
<p>I think that something should be done reduce utility bills instead of giving it to groups who might not be using it properly.</p>
<p>I think the area will stay nice but I am very concerned about uranium mining. We are worried as a boarding school about what that will do to our market so I am opposed to expansion of mining activities. The company that owns mineral rights has bought up lots of adjoining land. There is a state-wide moratorium but I am concerned about it being lifted.</p>
<p>I think the Foundation has done well since they got some donations.</p>
<p>I wish they would be able to bring in more high-tech jobs. It seems like they are having trouble trying to do that and it would help to turn the economy around. We definitely need more doctors in the area. Just since we've lived here so many doctors have left and no new doctors are coming to replace them, so it is difficult to get a good doctor here. I know it has to do with the sale of the hospital with it being sold out from under the community.</p>
<p>I wish they would get more jobs so people would have something to do.</p>
<p>I wish we had a decent hospital.</p>
<p>I would like some stimulus money. I need some.</p>
<p>I would like to know where the funds went and were spent from sale of hospital.</p>
<p>I would like to see the Danville Regional Medical center improve and get a better reputation than they've had recently. Pittsylvania County needs more industry. I think if the crime rate would go down in the city of Danville, it would draw in a lot more people. It really is a beautiful city.</p>
<p>I would like to thank the Danville Regional Foundation for ruining Danville healthcare and for causing the nurses from the hospital to have to go to work an hour away from here because there aren't any jobs. I hope they enjoy <i>[expletive deleted]</i> because there's a big room waiting for them - all five of them. I call them the 'filthy 5'. The Danville Regional Foundation got \$208 million and how come that fund has lost \$50 million since they're so <i>[expletive deleted]</i> smart in the last three years?</p>
<p>I'd like to know how many local people have lost their businesses or jobs here in Danville? I'd like to know the numbers on that.</p>

I'd like to see more availability of programs and services for senior citizens. We are falling through the cracks. We're considered poor people, but we can't afford medications. I worked through social services for 27 years as an advocate. They cut the budget and I had to give up my part time job as a senior citizen advocate after I retired.
I'm an American. I'm a country boy born and raised in Caswell County.
I'm in the middle of Lynchburg, south Boston, Danville and Roanoke and you have to drive an hour-and-a-half to reach any kind of medical facility that can provide hospital services. All we have around here is a doctor's office and a rescue squad both of which are inadequate for a lot of serious medical emergencies. So we need some sort of local medical facility to alleviate that dearth.
I'm very sad about the educational system in Danville not preparing our students for when they go away to college. I'm just very glad that my last child is getting out of public school and going away.
Increase the kindergarten's area of teaching so pre schools are not necessary or at least make preschool available at a no cost basis for every child.
Industrial park and brick plant has caused me to rethink living here. I want those making decision to approach change based on what they would like in their backyards.
It has been hard to stop the flow of doctors leaving.
It would be nice if you had asked me if I wished to participate in the survey and it would be nice if they would make the results available to the public. I do not like the Danville Regional Foundation and consider its members a bunch of good old boys.
It's not a bad place to live or raise a family, though the job market needs to be put back on the right track - keep people from leaving the area for jobs elsewhere.
Lack of job. Lack of healthcare assistance, education assistance. Lack of local financial assistance for community. Lack of child recreation. Lack of support for Mentally Ill. Lack of family support for people. Lack of crisis support.
Like a lot of communities there is a representative group. They are talking about mining uranium and there are pros and cons to it but things like that people myself can't control anyway, the newspapers and such are making a lot of fuss about it. I'm just homebound because my illness and back problems. We have been losing a lot of our doctors. I had to go to Lynchburg to have back surgery.
Losing too many jobs.
More events in Carrington Pavilion for the community. Activities. Support VIR more since it has given a lot of support to the community.
More jobs in the city and more opportunities so they do not have to move away.
My child goes to public school, but it is a public school in Franklin County - that tells you something. I live near the border.
My health is much better since I started exercising regularly. I could lose a little weight.
My responses would have been a lot different if this survey was conducted when I was younger.
My wife is very sick can't do anything. Can't get help and I can't leave her to do anything. We are very upset with the Danville regional foundation. If you can help us we would greatly be thankful.
Need a new YMCA.
Need to keep jobs local instead of sending jobs to Mexico. Taxes should not be raised. Utility rates need to be reduced for those on fixed incomes and for people out of work.
Neighborhood has a house with junk and city hasn't responded to my efforts to get it cleaned up. They say they have, but the situation hasn't improved. It may be getting worse - looks like a junkyard within the city.
No jobs. They need to bring more jobs to the area.

<p>Now are these really going to use these results to try and make Danville a better place? It is horrible now and I hope I live to see it the results of this survey put into action.</p>
<p>Our family has lived in Macon, GA and Reedsville, NC. Macon was a larger town and there were more things to do, but in Reedsville there was nothing to do and we found that the housing was cheaper in Danville than in Reedsville. In Danville there are some activities to get involved in, like I joined the science museum which is a place that parents and children can enjoy. So Danville's nice because it's like living in the country but close to the city.</p>
<p>People have to help themselves nowadays, especially considering the economy being the way it is.</p>
<p>Pittsylvania County is probably the worst in the state on providing recreation activities. They have none, especially for the youth.</p>
<p>Please help Pittsylvania County get some jobs. We have kids graduating everyday and everyone cannot go to college.</p>
<p>Poor health prevents me from getting out.</p>
<p>Retired here from Northern Virginia because we have two sons in Greensboro. It's much quieter and no traffic. Did not know of the Foundation, but thought Caswell was much more resistant to change than Danville and Pittsylvania. The people do not want change.</p>
<p>School - promote quality teacher. More police. Support for neighborhood watch groups.</p>
<p>School system does not have uniforms; however, they have a ridiculous dress card.</p>
<p>Schools upgrade computer technology, stay current! Should not limit access of local doctors to their patients at Hospital! Should have a pain clinic Hospital should have more help - both paid and volunteer. This from a retired local nurse on full disability.</p>
<p>Schools - math, reading and band. Elderly - out reach for home maintenance and improved living conditions.</p>
<p>Schools and special ed. improvements.</p>
<p>Schools need more teachers trained to teach job-related skills. Guidance needs to support the completion of FASA applications for current and past students. Police should undergo random drug tests on a monthly basis.</p>
<p>Social service in Caswell and everywhere else they need to help the people who are in the community before helping outsiders. I've noticed that the Mexicans can come in and get help but they forget about the people who are already in the county. We have to live just like they do.</p>
<p>Solar and wind project manufactured locally - lots of open factory floors. Use local work-release convict as installer at job training sites.</p>
<p>Some of the questions on the survey can not be answered simply by selecting a one-word or pre-selected choice from the list. I live out in the 'boonies' and my situation is quite different from those who live in the more built-up areas of the community, thus my answers to some of the questions have had to be simplified and do not necessarily reflect the extent of my opinions.</p>
<p>Spoke about the difficulty with the new hospital. Everybody thinks it is awful. Prefer to go to Duke. If you go to the new hospital, they do not even send a bill. They immediately send it to a collection agency. Used to work for Danville Mills and felt secure when you went to the hospital then as a result of the relationship with the Mills and the hospital. Those days are gone.</p>
<p>Taught for 37 years and just retired. Taught in Pittsylvania county schools. Enjoyed it all those years. Teaching is different now. I just didn't like it anymore. Will spend 20 days per year as a substitute as part of contract.</p>
<p>Tech job training cutting edge exposure for youth support scouts.</p>

Tell us to find us some industries so we can live here. I don't like second hand smoke either, but let's worry about other things. Let's get rid of drug dealers instead. Do things to help the community rather than standing on a soapbox.
The biggest problem here is no jobs.
The area lack of interstate highway connections hinders the regions ability to attract high paying jobs. Jobs are limited to service industries and retail that do not offer any opportunity to receive a decent level of pay or advancement.
The area needs stronger police force and the ability to enforce existing laws. If they enforce the existing laws, life would be 110% better.
The biggest concern to me is crime but fortunately in my neighborhood it is not a problem. In some of the poorer neighborhoods you have a lot of shootings and drug problems. In poor neighborhoods where people are buying and selling drugs. Last week a sixteen year old shot three people in one of the poorer neighborhoods. Juveniles just don't have the upbringing we had as children.
The culture really needs a change if they want to see economic change.
The Foundation distributed some of the money wisely, but some of it could be put in better places. I am not happy that they sold the hospital. It has gone down and it is trying to build back up. It went from a local hospital with people who had spent their life in this area. They are now bringing in a lot of people with no connection to region. There are many letters to the editor about emergency room conditions.
The hospital is disgusting and no one is going there. I recently visited the emergency room and there was blood all over the floor.
The hospital is the worst it has ever been. The medical facilities need to be improved and retain the decent doctors. Some of the foundation money should be used to build another hospital that would attract some qualified doctors. Now we have to wait so long to get a doctor.
The money's from Canada are coming down to the state of VA and Pittsylvania County and the local landowners who have uranium on their properties are working diligently to bring uranium mining to this county. It has a low level of water, the waters from this area are flowing to NC and into VA beach. There are communities that their whole water reservoir depends upon safe water that comes from this area. If polluted, the uranium half life is 300,000 years.
The state school system overall - everything is geared for SOLs. They are not teaching them fundamentals on anything anymore. They are teaching them how to pass a test.
There are a lot of run down neighborhoods. Would like for people to go into the most run down areas and buy them out and rebuild. Housing in the area is going in the wrong direction.
There are a number of families in the community, third and fourth generations, who own subsidies. These families take no initiative to take advantage of improvement programs or career development programs.
There is a price to pay for being so far away from town. It is easier to get to shopping if you live in town. I don't mind, but I notice it as I get older. I'm a carpenter and have to drive farther into town to get my supplies. I have to drive about 12 miles to get supplies that pertain to my work. 12 miles one way. We do have a little country store, but that's just groceries.

<p>There needs to be more drug education. Kids need to be told what drugs do to them. And kids are not disciplined. Teacher friends just do not want to teach any more. Also, older people need physical help. Regarding my job, I work for the State and was a heavy equipment operator. Now on trash detail. Just odd jobs. Budget cuts have us just picking up trash. No road work to do.</p>
<p>There's nothing to do. Absolutely nothing. The only thing to do here is movies. There's nothing for older people. There's nothing. No entertainment. There are no clubs even in the town. We have to go to North Carolina to get down. All we have are churches. The population is decreasing. There are no jobs and nothing to do here.</p>
<p>There's uranium within 10 miles of our house and they are trying to get permission to mine it. My husband is trying to stay on top of that. It's going to get a little tricky. We are frightened at the prospect.</p>
<p>They are thinking of mining uranium here close by and that would cause a lot of health problems for residents. I also go to Lynchburg for her health care; I would not go to Danville.</p>
<p>They have to do something about the crime around here. But traffic is nonexistent, it's a pleasure to drive around here, they have that going for them.</p>
<p>They need to get better doctors here and to make arrangements to make the hospital more accessible and beneficial to the regional community. They also need to make the grocery stores handicap accessible. The provisions for handicapped people in the area are inadequate. We're being driven into the ground.</p>
<p>This area has become very violent due to drugs.</p>
<p>This area has been hard hit with unemployment due to the loss of area manufacturing jobs.</p>
<p>This is a good place to live. I was born and raised here in Pittsylvania County, but I worked most of my life in Franklin County at a factory.</p>
<p>This is a very needy region and it needs to take a hard look at itself and open its' minds and educate the young people in a meaningful way. There is a lot of prejudice and ignorance in the community because people have not experienced beyond Danville. They don't even know what they need, that's how bad off they are. They need to know how to advocate for themselves and not to be afraid to speak up.</p>
<p>This is very important to me that somebody tried to find out what is going on and what is best for the community. Very important to me.</p>
<p>Too general.</p>
<p>Utilities are too expensive; crime and unemployment need to be addressed.</p>
<p>Very good questions, not intimidating for the participant.</p>
<p>Wait times at hospitals are excessive. Too short-handed.</p>
<p>We had our hospital. Hospital was sold with no input from the community.</p>
<p>We need more help with the poor here in Danville. Especially medical help. I am on Medicaid and Medicaid does not pay for dental work. My doctor is concerned. Our police force is doing a good job, but more needs to be done because of the drugs and violence. A lot here needs to be worked on.</p>
<p>We need more high education class in a state level. In Danville region.</p>
<p>We need more jobs. The hospital needs to do something. It seems like things have gone downhill since the hospital was sold. Doctors are leaving town. I worked for a doctor who was practicing in Danville for almost 20 years and he moved as a result of the situation in the town. Most people go out of town for care now. They are just not happy with the care here. The ER is really bad. I know first hand you have to wait for 4-10 hours.</p>

We need stronger economic base in this county so we can keep young people home in the county or to come back.
We've lost a lot of stuff, employment wise. A lot of people are getting laid off and right now its pretty bad. but I'm on a pension so I'm fine.
What kind of gift are you sending me? You mean I missed the end of NCIS with no gift coming?
When they ask about the public schools, if they would cut out the SOLs so the teachers could teach, the schools would be better in the entire Commonwealth. Schools are not allowed to teach what they need to teach. Legislators need to keep their noses out of education because they do not know what they are talking about. Quality education needs to be addressed. No SOLs.
When we moved to this particular community we're living in right now, the lots were primarily empty. The lots have filled up since then and this has led me to have a negative view of it - trash everywhere, kids running wild, drugs and alcohol, car racing up and down the road, etc. Maybe when the younger folk here grow up and go their own way the community will become better, but for now, I have a negative view of it.
When you get older, you sit pretty close to the area that you are in. And it s a community you are familiar with, and in this particular area people are middle-age or olds and not many young children. This makes a difference. Very high unemployment and this is a concern for everybody. Slight increase in crime and wouldn't be surprised if there was increase in more because of the community.
While her job pays well enough for the area, but you could make more money in areas outside the Danville region.
Why, when the first round of stimulus checks went out, those on disability and SSI, like myself, who only get a little over six hundred dollars per month, did not get our checks. I just think that was wrong when we didn't get one when everyone else did.
Wish that law enforcement was larger although I know there's a lot. Still need more patrols done. The county for future should be priorities on schools and education
Wish they could do something about the EMT in the region. I don't think it is the best.
Youth program focus on positive experience situations.

Q_RELIGION: Not including weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services?

Believe they should dissolve all the churches because they create a narrow perspective on certain issues and misconstrue a lot social issues.
Disabled and can't drive.
Disabled.
Hardly ever, there is not enough diversity.
I work every other weekend.
Used to go but unable now because of allergies.

Q_RESOURCE: What are some of the resources you have to draw on for help in solving community problems?

[Name deleted].
A friend who's a judge.
A member of city emergency community.

A relative is the mayor of a nearby city where I go every week.
AARP.
Access to grants.
Acquaintances that I've made from networking situations.
Am a worker for the City of Danville.
At the Danville Police Department.
Board of supervisors, school board.
Business organizations.
Call my house representative.
Can call state representative or congressman.
Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, friends, politicians.
Chamber of Commerce.
City Council.
College friends.
Congressman.
Congressman.
Congressman.
Congressmen and state legislator.
Congressmen.
Contact the senator and representative.
County commissioner.
County commissioner.
County commissioners.
Criminal justice people and lawyers.
Declined to answer.
Delegates and other family members..
Department of justice and government agencies.
DEQ - Department for Environmental Quality.
Different leaders, those holding political offices and such, in different communities.
Draw upon state representatives.
Editorials and people.
Elected officials.
Elected officials.
Family and friends.
Family members outside community.
Family members.
Family mostly.
Financial, political.
Friend in political office.
Friends and relatives.
Friends from college.
Friends in high places.
Friends, judges, lawyers and school board.
Friends.
Governor.
Habitat and food stamps.
Has family that I can contact within the government for issues that need to be resolved.
Have access to local and state representatives.
Health department, fire department.

I am academic and can network with other academics also has friend who is lobbyist.
I am on two state boards. I'm on the Pittsylvania advisory.
I am very active in VA Education Association and National Education Association.
I an aunt who works with a lot of organizations - NAACP etc.
I have elected officials.
I have friends who work in the government.
I have participated in statewide leadership programs and in doing so have met a number of people around the state.
I was a federal employee and know many people who can give answers to questions.
I'm a military man so I can talk to councilmen or people like that.
I'm a NRA recruiter.
I'm an educator, we draw on the VEA.
Individuals. Just individuals.
Internet - letters to government officials.
Internet sites.
Internet.
Jail Ministry.
Keeping the neighborhood like it is now.
Knights of Columbus and my church.
Know individuals who are politically involved.
Lawyers and friends.
Local churches.
Local leaders like the city council.
Local leaders, Chamber of Commerce and elected officials.
MDA, Regional Offices.
Member of several clubs that are geared towards community service: NEA, DEA, TEA.
Member of the Rotary Club, and a member the Caswell Chamber of Commerce and recently finished serving on the board of directors. Very good at networking with other people and fundraisers through other civic organizations.
My church and work at the Danville Police Department.
My church.
My church.
My church.
My job. I am an accountant and there are people I work with that have connections.
My local congressman. I have contacted him and I do not hesitate to do that.
My pastor and some constituents in this city.
My son and church.
NAACP, SCLC.
NAACP, Service Regions of Halifax county, political affiliates in Richmond, Reston and D.C.
NAACP.
National organizations - different ones for different areas.
Navy friends and have connections to US congressmen.
Neighborhood watch group.
Neighbors and county sheriff.
Never tried, but sure there are some.
Not able to say off hand because I'm officially blind. So I don't get to attend functions like I used to.
Not going to say.

NRA to answer questions and stuff and help regulate 2nd amendment to try to keep our rights.
Organizations.
Other contacts and counsel people within the county.
Other people in other towns who have similar problems.
Our local representative.
Parents, teachers, and friends.
People holding offices in government like governors, senators or whatever according to the need.
People we elect.
Person and elected official.
Police come to talk about the community watch.
Police officers.
Political contacts and community leaders.
Political representatives in our sister or brother churches.
Politically connected.
Politicians.
Politicians.
Politically influential people.
Preacher.
President of National Education Association local association - Pittsylvania, VA and National.
Probably my church.
Professional organizations that he belongs to.
Public officer.
Recording secretary for the union at her company. Draw on national resources.
Refuse to elaborate.
Relatives and an attorney I could contact.
Relatives and friends who have done this kind of thing and a relationship with some elected officials.
Relatives who don't live here.
Senator.
Senators and Representatives.
Senior Citizens Groups.
Sheriff.
Sister-in-law who worked with Democratic party.
Social Services.
Social Services.
Sorority sister is on city counseling. When having problems, call and talk to her. Police department - asks them questions and talks to them about concerns.
State agencies, Department of Military Affairs and citizens.
State Employee Association of North Carolina, and co-workers at Dept of Corrections.
State leaders.
State official.
State representative, NAACP.
State representatives.
the church and friends at the fire dept.
The church; the Virginia Association of Technology Councils; VA Interfaith Alliance.
The internet.

The NAACP. Leadership South Side. And I've been in several groups for socio-economic development of the area. The last one I just finished was with Virginia Tech where we analyzed our strengths and weaknesses and determined which way we want to go. I'm also on the board of Danville Community College, and I attend conferences, and also attend my sorority.
The people on the board in the city of Yanceyville.
The police force, our county school boards and the county supervisors.
The VA educators association, teachers union.
The Veteran's Organization.
Town hall chamber of commerce.
Union. Internet.
VFW.
Virgil Goode.
We have really good state legislators, very nice and easy to work with.
We have to look for them.
We know all the commissioners and members of board of education. Friends in other areas, too.
Will use a former congressman or turn to a politician.
Work in local government, and have access to other local governments.
Work in main grocery store. Know quite a few people in the town of Chatham who might help if needed.
Works in a different country and can draw on those resources; i.e.. police department in Greensboro.

Q_SCHLSAFE: How safe do you feel the Danville schools are for the students?

Because there is a lot of need and poverty which makes conditions unsafe for the students.
Becoming unsafe.
Depends on the age. High school is more unsafe.
Grade school.
It is not as safe as it used to be but compared to some of the others it is safe, I guess.
Schools vary, five elementary in county. My school is farther out than some others schools. Farther out and could used more patrolling.
There are a few schools I wouldn't feel safe at and then there are others I feel safe at.

Q_SCHOOLS: How would you rate the education provided by the public schools in the Danville?

Am a teacher.
Children in the Pittsylvania County school are much better than Danville Schools.
Don't know about city of Danville now, but 10 years ago it was good.
I'm not all that fond of public schools. I went to a private school and I like them better than public schools.
My child goes to Campbell County school I pay extra to do this.
My kids went to private schools.
My wife works for schools.

Not sure, my kids went to private schools and I worked in private schools for 20 some years.
Paying to have children go to Danville city schools because of academic programs.
Pittsylvania schools.
The education is fine its just the people who teaches it that I'm not sure about.
The schools are a lot better now than when I was younger.

Q_SHOPDAY: How safe do you feel in shopping areas in the community during the day?

Feel safe if there is security. Go where there are guards, like the mall.
Never leaves home without my gun and that makes me feel safe.
No shopping centers in the area.
There's no shopping areas in my area.

Q_SCHOPNITE: How safe do you feel in shopping areas in the community at night?

Chatham, not Danville.
Doesn't go out at night. Only rate based on what I've read.
I feel safe in some of them and not safe in some areas. But I guess I'll say safe.
Very unsafe because Danville is the closest area that has anything open at night.

Q_TRAINING: If you had the opportunity, how likely is it that you would take a special course or receive any special job training?

Diabetic and 72.
Taking 2 classes online now.

Q_TRUST: How much of the time do you think you can trust the local government to do what is right?

Anyone that has the word politician in their name, they are either a thief or a liar.
But it really depends on what part of government - school board or supervisors, etc.
Caswell district attorney <i>[name deleted]</i> who made a plea deals with several murder suspects. I feel that DA was too lenient and said she will never vote for him again.
I'm sure the individual who makes the decisions thinks he is doing the right thing. It may not necessarily reflect my opinion of what is right.
Problems with county supervisors town, functions well rating town as opposed to county.
They constantly have to make compromises between what they think is right and what the community expects of them. I feel sorry for them. They do noble duty just to even try.

Q_TYPEHOME: Which of the following best describes the place where you live?

A twin house.
Adult home.

Double wide.
Farm.
Modular home.
Nursing home.
Senior residence center.

Q_TYPEVOL: What types of organizations have you volunteered for?

Adopt a Highway, hospice, hospital.
Alzheimer's associations.
American Cancer society, Relay for Life, Operation Christmas Child.
Angel Food drive.
Animal shelter.
Assistance for unwed mothers. Emergency disaster relief. Prison ministry counted under religious.
Battered Women's Shelter in Danville.
Blue Lodge, a Masonic lodge and police department.
Boy Scouts.
Boys and Girls club.
Call center for drug problems, Dove for battered women.
Camp Selah.
Cancer groups, Habitat for Humanity, homeless shelter.
Charity and social organizations
Child identification.
Civil air patrol.
Civil rights organizations.
Danville Cancer Association. I'm a nurse so also the hospital where I work, the free clinic.
Danville council foundations.
Danville Lifesaving Crew; like a volunteer EMT group.
Danville Museum of Arts and History.
Disabled.
Disaster Relief Organization.
Disaster relief organizations.
Domestic Violence Group
Dove, homeless shelter, God's Storehouse, God's Pit Crew, ACS - American Cancer Society and Habitat for Humanity.
Dove, March of Dimes.
Environmental.
Feed the Children foundation.
Fire department.
Fire department.
Fire department.
Fire department.
Fire department.
Fire department.
Fire department.
Fire department.
Fire department.
Fire department.

Fire department.
Fundraising at church.
God's Blessing Center - helps youth and elderly.
God's Store House, jail ministry and free clinic.
God's Storehouse.
Habitat for Humanity and Angel Tree Gifts for children at Christmas.
Habitat for Humanity.
Hatcher Center.
Head Start.
Helping disabled people in their homes.
Helping with adult literacy as well as tutoring.
Historic preservation.
Homeless shelter.
Homeowners association.
Hospice.
Hospital.
Hospital.
Hospital.
I sing monthly with a group at the local nursing home and I drive other elderly people to the store when needed.
Knees on Wheels, thrift shop volunteer.
Knights of Columbus.
Literacy for youth and adults.
March of Dimes, fundraisers for women's group.
March of Dimes.
MDA.
Meals on Wheels.
Military, veterans and YMCA.
Motorcycle club. They collect school supplies for kids. Donate money to Dove for the abused and battered women shelter.
MS Society
Museums, Kiwanis, United Way.
NAACP, AARP.
NAACP.
National Rifle Association.
Neighborhood Watch, cookouts, church socials for senior citizen members of church.
Neighborhood watch.
Neighborhood watch.
Neighborhood Watch.
Non-profit fund for our work organization.
Non-profit.
Nursing homes, Alzheimer's support groups.
Nursing homes.
Parents club.
Participated in a group that started a community park and I also do church volunteering
Pregnancy Crisis Counseling and sports leagues.
Radio ham operator; CRETS which helps in all emergencies in area, Angels Search and Rescue.
Raised funds for fire Station.

Red Cross.
Red Men, American Legion, Habitat for Humanity, Goodwill, Doves, Little Life.
Relay for Life.
Rescue squad.
Rescue Squad.
Ruritan Club.
Safety, literary.
Salvation Army and Habitat for Humanity.
Salvation Army and local ministry.
Salvation Army and the United Way.
Salvation Army.
Scouts.
Service to church of undetermined nature; typing.
Special education.
Special events helper in my child's' schools.
Special Olympics.
Support for Domestic Violence.
The Virginia Helms and Boys Scouts of America.
There's a bunch of them, but I can't think right now. The Booster Club.
Transport people to the doctor.
United Way.
United Way.
Veterans related organizations.
Veterans.
Volunteer Fire Department as an EMS.
Volunteer fire department.
Volunteer fire department.
Volunteer firefighter.
Volunteered with the Best Coalition.
Volunteered with the Veterans of Foreign Wars Association.
Wayward adults type thing.
With the hospital. We do health checks for companies on a volunteer basis.
Women's fire department.
Women's Prison Ministry.
Women's shelter.
YMCA and girl scouts.

Q_VOLUNTER: In the past 12 months, have you volunteered any of your time to organizations such as charities, schools, hospitals, religious organizations, neighborhood associations, and civic or other groups?

Hope to. I had a couple of strokes last year so I'm not doing much.
I would but I just don't have transport at this time.
Made donations.
Offered my time to the fire department but I haven't heard anything.

Q_WAITTIME: Not counting an appointment that was scheduled at your last visit, for your most recent doctor's visit, how long did you have to wait from the time you called and made the appointment until you actually saw the doctor?

Had to work around work schedule.
If it had been an emergency they'd have taken me the next day.
In the most recent attempt I made calls to two doctors and they were too busy to fit in an appointment within time period acceptable to me of one week. So I then went to a 'doc in the box'. They don't schedule appointments. Occasion prior to that I waited ten days.
Routine physical, no hurry.
Wait time depends on seriousness or specialty.

Q_WHYTRAIN: What is the one main reason that you might like to get special job training?

All of the reasons listed.
All.
Because I like dealing with people.
Because I would want to.
Been doing classes for a degree in business administration.
Better knowledge.
Can't work but would like too.
Computer knowledge.
Disabled.
Enhance knowledge for any possible job.
For a better job.
For experience and to try new things, exploring opportunities.
For future job advancement and to keep current within the job market.
For my own benefit.
For the learning experience.
Get a job and be good at it.
Getting ahead - advance at my current job.
Have something to fall back on.
Hazard or particular rescues.
Help financial status.
Help supplement retirement income.
Higher salary.
I agree with all the reasons listed.
I am a people person.
I am disabled and not working permanently.
I just want to better my skills.
I just want to learn things.
I like learning.
I need computer training for me.
I need to learn more computer skills.
I want to find something that I like in another field.
I would be interested in that subject.
I would do it for my own self benefit because I do not need the job and am retired.

I would like to learn how to use a computer.
I would like to move away from Danville and live somewhere else.
I wouldn't mind helping with voting.
If it would help others.
Improve my skills.
Improve my skills.
In order to improve my personal skills. Not directly job-related.
Increase my knowledge.
Interest.
It would probably be cross-training to double up on the job to save money.
Just for personal development.
Just like to do something to get away from the house.
Just personal reasons, to help other people.
Just to be smarter and improve my computer skills. Not to improve or change current job.
Just to get involved.
Just to get more education or skills.
Just to get more knowledge generally - like in technology.
Just to have more money coming into the household.
Just to improve what I already know.
Just to learn more.
Just to learn more.
Just to learn more.
Just to learn to do something different.
Just would like to have more information, computers for example.
Keep up with nursing job
Keeping busy.
Like to learn Spanish.
Money. Who doesn't want a little more?
More income.
More money.
My job was eliminated. They put me in a different job, and I haven't had a raise in five years. I need a job where I can advance again.
Needs to get a job.
Not sure.
Own edification. Computer courses taken. Retired and have the time.
Renew teaching credentials. Not ready to let them go yet.
Self improvement.
Self satisfaction.
Self-improvement.
So I can get a job.
Something that would be beneficial to the organization, my church that I work for.
Something that would better me in a job.
Stay busy and learn.
Teach an old dog new tricks. I can still learn.
The interest.
There are so many children out there. I have a grandson with a lot of disorders and he never got any help. I would like any training to help me with volunteer work in schools. Many older children can not read and are being ignored.

There might be something that I am interested in.
To be active and get out of the house and to get a job. I am disabled with arthritis and asthma, etc. Also, a little more knowledge is always good.
To be active in the community.
To better my education.
To better myself.
To get a job.
To get more education.
To go from a production worker to one that would allow me to work in spite of my disability.
To keep my mind active and because I have the time now that I am older.
To learn more or other education.
To learn more.
To learn more.
To learn more.
To learn new things.
To update my computer skills and just to have something to do and become familiar with how to become involved a little bit more.
Too old.
Try to go back to work.
Trying to obtain a job.
Want to become more proficient in my current career.
Want to work.
Would like to get better at doing the paperwork which gets more involved all the time.